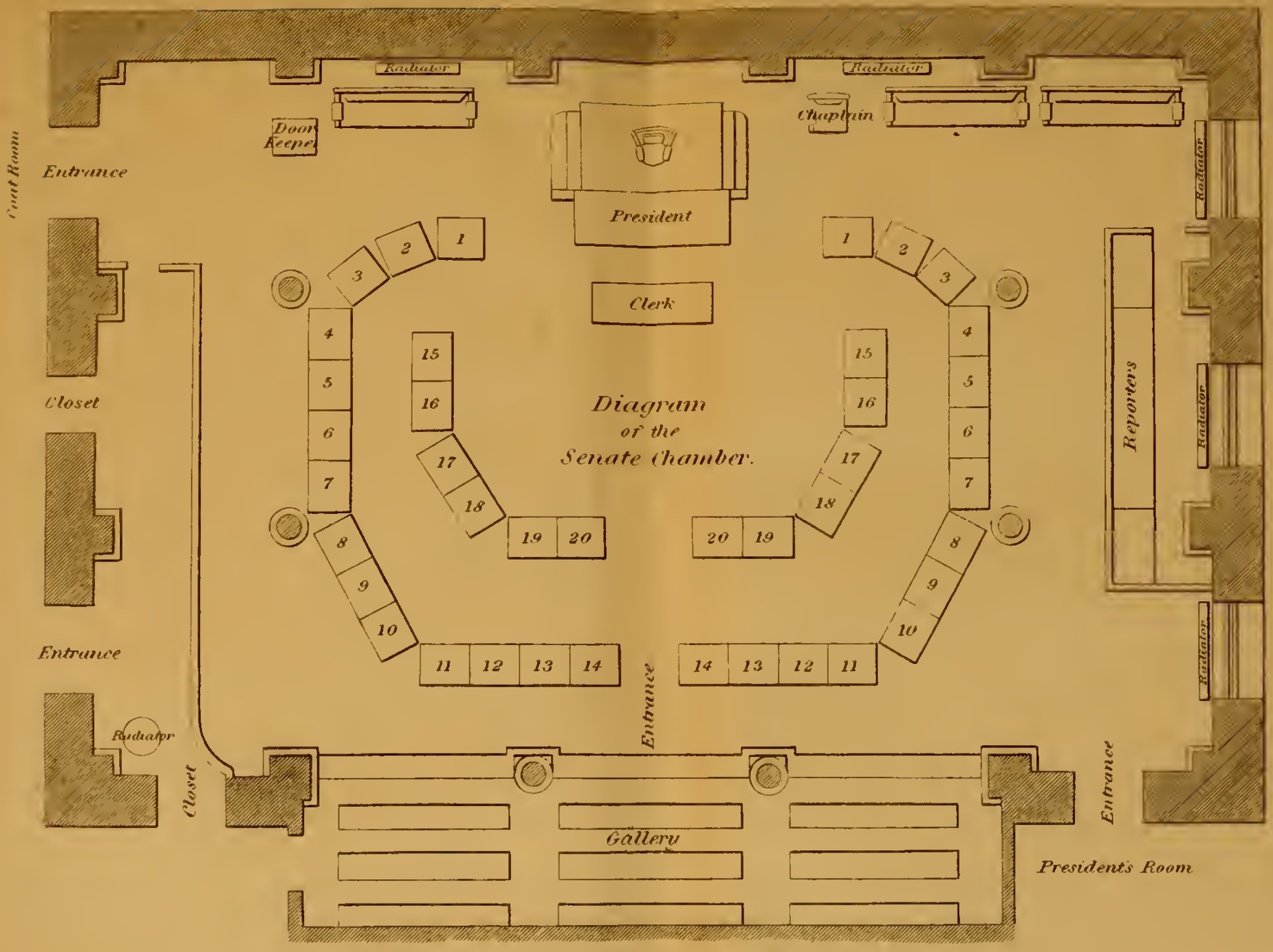
SERGEANT AT ARMS

Man.
Mass.
1868
B

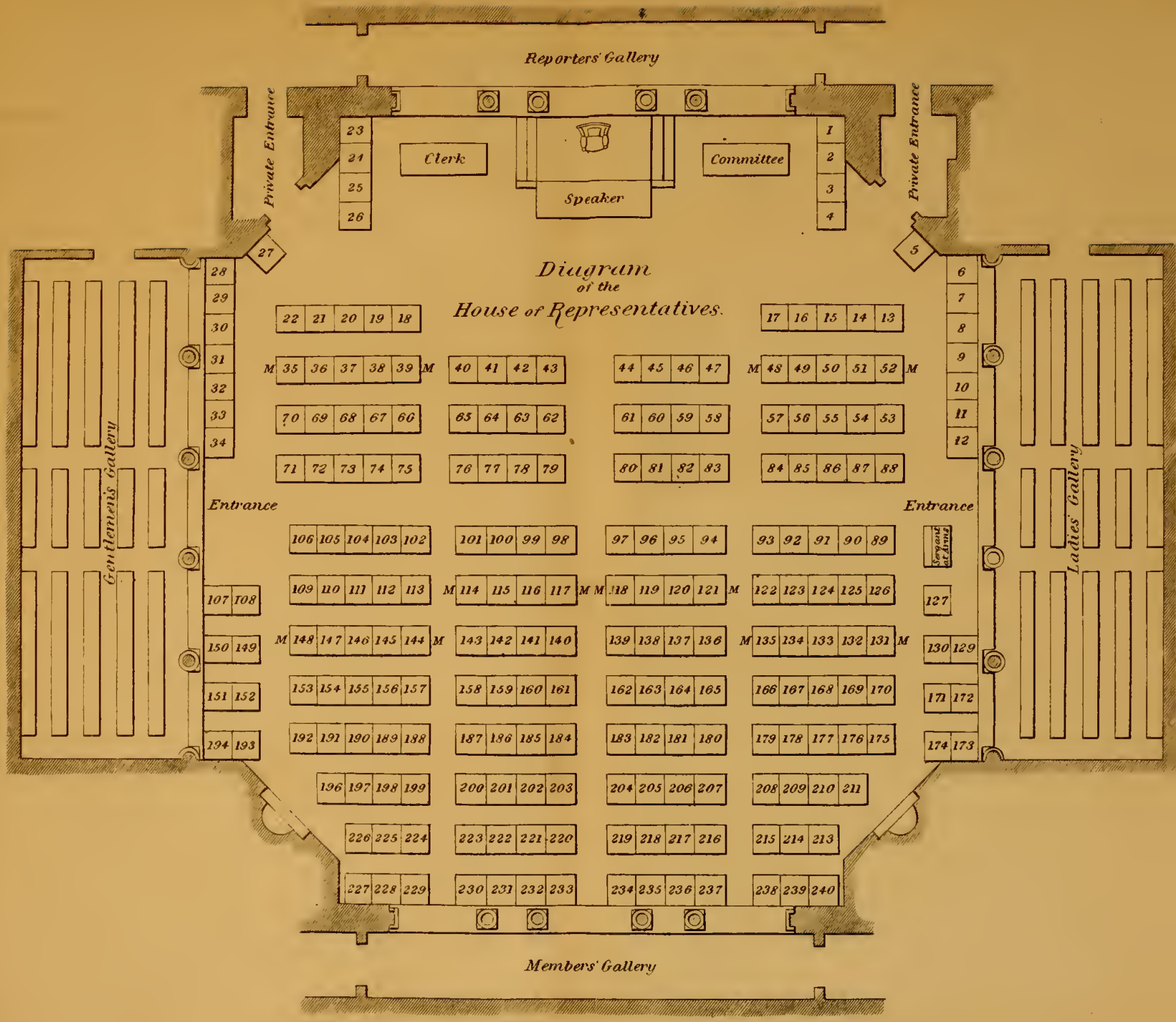


Hon. GEORGE O. BRASTOW, President.

Left.		*Right.*	
1. Francis B. Fay.	11. Moses T. Stevens.	1. Gershom B. Weston	11. James Oliver.
2. Samuel W. Bowerman.	12. Alonzo M. Giles.	2. William Sutton.	12. Tracy P. Cheever
3. Henry Alexander, Jr.	13. Knowlton S. Chaffee.	3. Robert C. Pitman.	13. Unoccupied.
4. Lucius W. Pond.	14. Marshall Wilcox.	4. Erasmus Gould.	14. J. Scott Todd.
5. Angustus O. Allen.	15. Daniel Needham.	5. John G. Mudge.	15 Silas N. Brooks.
6. S. Angier Chace.	16. Edward Avery.	6. A. M. McPhail, Jr.	16. Jonathan D. Wheeler.
7. Edmund H. Sawyer.	17. Charles C. Dame.	7. Chester Snow.	17. Samuel D. Crane.
8. William Schouler.	18. Benjamin F. Clark.	8. Lee Claflin.	18. O H. P. Smith.
9. Clark Partridge.	19. George Penniman.	9. Harrison Tweed.	19. Edward Crocker.
10. Henry Fuller.	20. Melville E. Ingalls.	10. Frederick D. Brown.	20. William Gaston.

JOHN MORISSEY, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*


Reporters' Gallery
Private Entrance
Private Entrance
Clerk
Committee
Speaker
Diagram
of the
House of Representatives.
Gentlemen's Gallery
Ladies' Gallery
Entrance
Entrance
Sergeant at Arms
Members' Gallery

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT:

CONTAINING THE

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO BRANCHES,

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

A LIST OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, STATE INSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR OFFICERS: COUNTY OFFICERS, AND OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Prepared, pursuant to Orders of the Legislature,

BY

S. N. GIFFORD AND WM. S. ROBINSON.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1868.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS

NOV 12 1952

Replaces STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, June 1, 1867.

ORDERED, That the Clerks of the two branches cause to be prepared and printed, before the meeting of the next General Court, two thousand copies of so much of the Legislative Manual as may be practicable, on the general plan of the present year.

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 1, 1867.

Concurred.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 3, 1868.

ORDERED, That the Clerks of the two branches cause to be printed and bound in suitable form, two thousand copies of the Rules and Orders of the two branches, with lists of the several Standing and Special Committees, together with such other matter as may be considered practicable in a Legislative Manual.

Sent up for concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN SENATE, January 4, 1868.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

Man.
Mass.
1868
B

INDEX.

	Page.
Agricultural Library,	271
Agriculture, Board of,	147
Almshouses, State,	152
Attorneys-General, since 1692,	127
Auditors, since 1849,	128
Battle Flags,	276
Boston Athenæum,	271
Cattle Commissioners,	149
Census of Inhabitants in 1865, Legal voters, in 1865, and Valuation in 1865,	113
Colleges of the Commonwealth,	152
Commissioners, etc.,	149
Committee on South Boston Flats,	149
Committee Rooms, assignment of,	268
Committees, Standing, of the Senate,	254
Standing, of the House,	256
Joint Standing,	259
Joint Special,	265, 266
Congressional Districts,	100
Constitution of Massachusetts,	33
Constitution of the United States,	9
Council Districts,	105
Councillors,	206
County Officers,	138
Court, Superior,	135
Supreme Judicial,	135
Courts of Probate and Insolvency,	136
District-Attorneys,	137
Education, Board of,	148
Executive Department,	205
Governors of Massachusetts, since 1620,	123

Page.

Hoosac Tunnel Commissioners, ... 149
Hospital at Rainsford Island, ... 150
House of Representatives, list of Members of, by Counties, . 217
List of Members, of, alphabetical, their districts, and residences, ... 230
List of Members of, arranged by seats, ... 247
Officers of, ... 251
Reporters of, ... 267
Speakers of, from 1780 to 1864, ... 129
Clerks of, from 1780 to 1864, ... 130

Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, Massachusetts School for, 151
Insurance Commissioner, ... 149

Judiciary of Massachusetts, ... 133

Legislature, organization of, since 1780, ... 129
Length of Sessions of, since 1832, ... 132
Lieutenant-Governors of Massachusetts, since 1692, . . 125
Liquor Commissioner, ... 149

Monitors of the House, ... 251

Pilot Commissioners for Port of Boston, ... 149
Police Courts, ... 136
Population of the United States, according to the Censuses of 1830, '40, '50, and 60, ... 122
Public Lands, Commissioners on, ... 149

Representative Districts, ... 106
Rules and Orders of the Senate, ... 169
Of the House, ... 181
Joint, of the two branches, ... 199
Savings Banks Commissioner, ... 149
Secretaries of the Commonwealth, since 1780, ... 126
Senate Districts, ... 102
Senate, list of Members of, with districts, residences, &c., . 210
List of Members of, alphabetical, ... 214
Arrangement of seats in, ... 213
Officers of, ... 216
Reporters of, ... 267
Presidents of, from 1780 to 1864, ... 129
Clerks of, from 1780 to 1864, ... 130

Page.
Senators, United States, from Massachusetts, since 1789, . 126
Soldiers' Messenger Corps, ... 272
State Charities, Board of, ... 149
State House, ... 274
State Industrial School for Girls, ... 151
State Library, ... 270
State Lunatic Hospitals, ... 150
State Prison, ... 151
State Reform School for Boys, ... 151

Towns and Post-Offices in Massachusetts, ... 155
Treasurers of the Commonwealth, since 1780. 127

United States, Postal Regulations, ... 164
United States, Constitution of, ... 9
United States, Population of, ... 122

Valuation of the Commonwealth, in 1865, ... 113
Voters, Legal, in 1865, ... 113

Western Railroad, State Directors of, ... 149

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

SECT. 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen—Qualifications of a Representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned—Census—Vacancies to be filled—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

SECT. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen—How classified—State executive to make temporary appointments, in case, &c.—Qualifications of a Senator—President of the Senate, his right to vote—President *pro tem.*, and other officers of Senate, how chosen—Power to try impeachments—When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside—Sentence.

SECT. 4. Times, &c., of holding elections, how prescribed—One session in each year.

SECT. 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments—Rules — Power to punish or expel—Journal—Time of adjournments limited, unless, &c.

SECT. 6. Compensation—Privileges—Disqualification in certain cases.

SECT. 7. House to originate all revenue bills—Veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, &c.—Bill not returned in ten days—Provisions as to all orders, &c., except, &c.

SECT. 8. Powers of Congress.

SECT. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons —Habeas Corpus—Bills of Attainder, &c.,—Taxes how apportioned—No export duty—No commercial preferences—No money drawn from treasury, unless, &c.,—No titular nobility—Officers not to receive presents, unless, &c.

SECT. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President; his term of office—Electors of President; number and how appointed—Electors to vote on same day—Qualification of President—On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, &c.,—President's compensation—His oath.

SECT. 2. President to be commander-in-chief—He may require opinion of, &c., and may pardon—Treaty-making power—Nomination of certain officers—When President may fill vacancies.

SECT. 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, &c.; shall receive ambassadors; execute laws, and commission officers.

SECT. 4 All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Judicial Power—Tenure—Compensation.

SECT. 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends—Original jurisdiction of supreme court—Appellate—Trial by jury, except, &c.—Trial, where.

SECT. 3. Treason defined—Proof of—Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, &c., of every other State.

SECT. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State—Fugitives from justice to be delivered up—Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

SECT. 3. Admission of new States—Power of Congress over territory and other property.

SECT. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed—Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution; how amended—Proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, &c., adopted—Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States—Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken—no religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

I.—Religious establishment prohibited—Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
II.—Right to keep and bear arms.
III.—No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c.
IV.—Right of search and seizure regulated.
V.—Provisions concerning prosecution, trial and punishment—Private property not to be taken for public use, without, &c.
VI.—Further provision respecting criminal prosecutions.
VII.—Right of trial by jury secured.
VIII.—Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
IX.—Rule of construction.
X.—Same subject.
XI.—Same subject.
XII.—Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
XIII.—Prohibition of slavery.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies

happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power:—To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the

United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:—To borrow money on the credit of the United States:—To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:—To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:—To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:—To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:—To establish post offices and post roads:—To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:—To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:—To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:—To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:—To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:—To provide and maintain a navy:—To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:—To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:—To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress:—To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for

the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings: and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight: but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration, herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports, or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves: and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and

certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: And if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president: but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [See Amendments, Article XII.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes: which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may by law provide for the case

of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to

which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state: and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government: and shall protect each of them against invasion: and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitu-

tion, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the Confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES,

In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor

shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined, in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it, to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by

citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president; but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if

no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE.—The Articles of Confederation between the thirteen United States of America were agreed upon by delegates from the States, in Congress assembled, on the 15th of November, 1777, and were finally ratified by all the States, March 1st, 1781. On the 21st of February, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation recommended that a Convention of Delegates, to be appointed by the States, be held for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. In accordance with this recommendation, delegates from the several States met together at Philadelphia, Monday, May 14th, 1787, and organized by choosing George Washington as their President. On the 17th of September the Convention finally agreed to a proposed form of Constitution, which was transmitted to the Congress of the Confederation. By that body copies were transmitted to the several States, and the Constitution was ratified by Conventions therein in the following order:—

Delaware,	December	7, 1787.
Pennsylvania,	"	12, 1787.
New Jersey,	"	18, 1787.
Georgia,	January	2, 1788.
Connecticut,	"	9, 1788.
Massachusetts,	February	6, 1788.
Maryland,	April	28, 1788.
South Carolina,	May	23, 1788.
New Hampshire,	June	21, 1788.
Virginia,	"	26, 1788.
New York,	July	26, 1788.

Eleven States having ratified the Constitution, Congress proceeded to make all proper preparations for carrying it into effect. The first Wednesday of January, 1789, was appointed as the time for choosing electors, the first Wednesday in February as the day on which they should vote for President and Vice-President, and the first Wednesday of March as the day on which the new Congress should assemble together. The members of the two houses of the new Congress met at New York at the time appointed, March 4th, 1789. A quorum of the House of Representatives did not appear until the 1st of April, when a Speaker and a Clerk were chosen. A quorum of the Senate did not appear until April 6th, when a President *pro tempore* was chosen, for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President. On the same day, in presence of both houses, the returns of votes from the several states were opened and counted. George Washington was declared elected President, and John Adams Vice-President. The Senate then elected a President *pro tempore*, and a Secretary, and both houses being organized, proceeded to transact public business. On the 21st of April the Vice-President assumed his seat as President of the Senate, and on Thursday, April 30th, George Washington was inaugurated President. The Constitution was ratified soon afterwards by the two remaining States; by North Carolina, Nov. 21st, 1789, and by Rhode Island, May 29th, 1790.

On the 25th of September, 1789, Congress proposed twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution, *ten* of which (numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *ten*,) were finally ratified December 15th, 1791. The *eleventh* article of Amendment was proposed by Congress March 5th, 1794, and was declared by the President, in his message of Jan. 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the requisite number of States. The *twelfth* amendment was proposed by Congress December 12th, 1803, and was adopted during the year 1804. The *thirteenth* amendment was adopted by the Senate of the United States April 8th, 1864, by a vote of 33 yeas to 6 nays; and by the House on the 31st of January, 1865, by a vote of 119 yeas to 56 nays. On the 18th of December, 1865, the Secretary of State made proclamation that it had been ratified by the requisite number of States.]

CONSTITUTION

OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of Government—Body politic; how formed—Its nature.

PART I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. Equality and natural rights of all men.

ART. 2. Right and duty of public religious worship—Protection therein.

ART. 3. Legislature empowered to compel provision for public worship; and to enjoin attendance thereon—Exclusive right of electing religious teachers secured—Option, as to whom parochial taxes may be paid, unless, &c.—All denominations equally protected—Subordination of one sect to another, prohibited.

ART. 4. Right of self-government secured.

ART. 5. Accountability of all officers, &c.

ART. 6. Services rendered to the public, being the only title to peculiar privileges, hereditary offices are absurd and unnatural.

ART. 7. Objects of government; right of people to institute and change it.

ART. 8. Right of people to secure rotation in office.

ART. 9. All, having the qualifications prescribed, equally eligible to office.

ART. 10. Right of protection and duty of contribution correlative—Taxation, founded on consent—Private property not to be taken for public uses, without, &c.

ART. 11. Remedies by recourse to law, to be free, complete and prompt.

ART. 12. Prosecutions regulated—Right to trial by jury in criminal cases, except, &c.

ART. 13. Crimes to be proved in the vicinity.

ART. 14. Right of search and seizure regulated.

ART. 15. Right to trial by jury, sacred, except, &c.

ART. 16. Liberty of the press.

ART. 17. Right to keep and bear arms—Standing armies dangerous—Military power subordinate to civil.

ART. 18. Moral qualifications for office—Moral obligations of law-givers and magistrates.

ART. 19. Right of people to instruct representatives and petition legislature.

ART. 20. Power to suspend laws or their execution—When and by whom exercised.

ART. 21. Freedom of debate, &c., and reason thereof.

ART. 22. Frequent sessions, and objects thereof.

ART. 23. Taxation founded on consent.

ART. 24. *Ex post facto* laws prohibited.

ART. 25. Legislature not to convict of treason, &c.

ART. 26. Excessive bail or fines, and cruel punishments, prohibited.

ART. 27. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c.

ART. 28. Citizens exempt from law-martial, unless, &c.

ART. 29. Judges of supreme judicial court—Tenure of their offices—Salaries.

ART. 30. Separation of executive, judicial and legislative departments.

PART II.—THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER I.—THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.—*The General Court.*

ARTICLE 1. Legislative department shall consist of, &c.—Shall assemble every year—Style of.

ART. 2. Governor's veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding.

ART. 3. General Court may constitute judicatories, courts of record, &c.—Courts, &c., may administer oaths.

ART. 4. General Court may enact laws, &c., not repugnant to the Constitution; may provide for the election or appointment of officers; prescribe their duties; impose taxes; duties and excises, to be disposed of for defence, protection, &c.—Valuation of estates, once in ten years, at least, while, &c.

SECTION II.—*The Senate.*

ARTICLE 1. Senate, number of, and by whom elected—Counties to be districts, until, &c.

ART. 2. Manner and time of choosing senators and councillors—Word "inhabitant" defined—Selectmen to preside at town meetings—Return of votes—Inhabitants of unincorporated plantations, who pay State taxes, may vote—Plantation meetings—Assessors to notify, &c.

ART. 3. Governor and council to examine and count votes and issue summonses.

ART. 4. Senate to be final judges of elections, &c., of its own members—Vacancies, how filled.

ART 5. Qualifications of a senator.

ART. 6. Senate not to adjourn for more than two days.

ART. 7. Shall choose its own officers and establish its rules.

ART. 8. Shall try all impeachments—Oaths—Limitation of sentence.

ART. 9. Quorum.

SECTION III.—*House of Representatives.*

ARTICLE 1. Representation of the people.

ART. 2. Representatives, by whom chosen—Proviso as to towns having less shan one hundred and fifty ratable polls—Towns liable to fine, in case, &c.—Expense of travelling to and from the general court, how paid.

ART. 3. Qualifications of a representative.

ART. 4. Qualifications of a voter.

ART. 5. Representatives, when chosen.

ART. 6. House alone can impeach.

ART. 7. House to originate all money bills.

ART. 8. Not to adjourn more than two days.

ART. 9. Quorum.

ART. 10. House to judge of returns, &c., of its own members; to choose its officers and establish its rules, &c.—May punish for certain offences—Privileges of members.

ART. 11. Governor and council may punish—General limitations—Trial may be by committee, or otherwise.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.—*The Governor.*

ARTICLE 1. Governor—His title.

ART. 2. To be chosen annually—Qualifications.

ART. 3. To be chosen by the people by vote of majority—How chosen when no person has a majority.

ART. 4. Power of governor, and of governor and council.

ART. 5. Same subject.

ART. 6. Governor and council may adjourn general court, in cases, &c., but not exceeding ninety days.

ART. 7. Governor to be Commander-in-chief—Limitation.

ART. 8. Governor and council may pardon offences, except, &c., but not before conviction.

ART. 9. All judicial officers, &c., how nominated and appointed.

ART. 10. Militia officers, how elected—How commissioned—Major-generals, how appointed and commissioned—Vacancies, how filled, in case, &c.—Officers duly commissioned, how removed—Adjutants, &c., how appointed—Organization of militia.

ART. 11. Money, how drawn from the treasury, except, &c.

ART. 12. All public boards, &c., to make quarterly returns.

ART. 13. Salary of governor—Salaries of justices of supreme judicial court—Salaries to be enlarged, if insufficient.

SECTION II.—*The Lieutenant-Governor.*

ARTICLE 1. Lieutenant-governor; his title and qualifications—How chosen.

ART. 2. President of council—Lieutenant-governor a member of, except, &c.

ART. 3. Lieutenant-governor to be acting governor, in case, &c.

SECTION III.—*The Council.*

ARTICLE 1. Council.

ART. 2. Number; from whom and how chosen—If senators become councillors their seats to be vacated.

ART. 3. Rank of councillors.

ART. 4. No district to have more than two.

ART. 5. Register of council.

ART. 6. Council to exercise the power of governor in case, &c.

ART. 7. Elections may be adjourned, until, &c.—Order thereof.

SECTION IV.—*Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, &c.*

ARTICLE 1. Secretary, &c., by whom and how chosen—Treasurer ineligible for more than five successive years.

ART. 2. Secretary to keep records, to attend the governor and council, &c.

CHAPTER III.—JUDICIARY POWERS.

ARTICLE 1. Tenure of all commissioned officers to be expressed—Judicial officers to hold office during good behavior, except, &c.—But may be removed on address.

ART. 2. Justices of supreme judicial court to give opinions when required.

ART. 3. Justices of the peace; tenure of their office.

ART. 4. Provision for holding probate courts.

ART. 5. Provision for determining causes of marriage, divorce, &c.

CHAPTER IV.—Delegates to Congress.

CHAPTER V.—The University at Cambridge, and Encouragement of Literature, &c.

Section I.—*The University.*

Article 1. Harvard College—Powers, privileges, &c., of the president and fellows confirmed.

Art. 2. All gifts, grants, &c., confirmed.

Art. 3. Who shall be overseers—Powers of alteration reserved to the legislature.

Section II.—*The Encouragement of Literature.*

Duty of legislators and magistrates in all future periods.

CHAPTER VI.—Oaths and Subscriptions; Incompatibility of and Exclusion from Offices; Pecuniary Qualifications; Commissions; Writs; Confirmation of Laws; Habeas Corpus; The Enacting Style; Continuance of Officers; Provision for a Future Revisal of the Constitution.

Article 1. Oaths, &c.

Art. 2. Plurality of offices prohibited to governor, &c., except, &c.—Incompatible offices—Bribery, &c., to operate as disqualifications.

Art. 3. Value of money ascertained—Property qualifications may be increased.

Art. 4. Provisions respecting commissions.

Art. 5. Provisions respecting writs.

Art. 6. Continuance of former laws, except, &c.

Art. 7. Benefits of habeas corpus secured, except, &c.

Art. 8. The enacting style.

Art. 9. Officers of former governments continued until, &c.

Art. 10. Provision for revising constitution.

Art. 11. Provision for preserving and publishing this constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

Article 1. Bill, &c., not approved within five days not to become a law, if legislature adjourn in mean time.

Art. 2. General court empowered to charter cities—Proviso.

Art. 3. Qualification of voters for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives.

Art. 4. Notaries public, how appointed and removed—Vacancies in the offices of secretary and treasurer, how filled, in case, &c.—Commissary-general may be appointed, in case, &c.—Militia officers how removed.

Art. 5. Who may vote for captains and subalterns.

Art. 6. Oaths to be taken by all officers, or affirmation in case, &c.

ART. 7. Tests abolished.

ART. 8. Incompatibility of offices.

ART. 9. Amendments to Constitution, how made.

ART. 10. Commencement of political year; and termination—Meetings for choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, &c., when to be held—May be adjourned—Article, when to go into operation—Inconsistent provisions annulled.

ART. 11. Religious freedom established.

ART. 12. Census of ratable polls to be taken in 1837 and every tenth year thereafter—Representatives, how apportioned—Towns may unite into representative districts—Governor and council may determine the number of representatives to which each town is entitled—Inconsistent provisions in original constitution, annulled.

ART. 13. Census of inhabitants to be taken in 1840 and every tenth year thereafter—Such census to determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years—Senatorial districts declared permanent—Senate to consist of, &c.—Every tenth year governor and council shall assign the number to be chosen in each district—Each district to have at least one senator—House of Representatives, how apportioned—Towns may unite into representative districts—Basis of representation and ratio of increase—Governor and council to apportion the number of representatives once in every ten years—Nine councillors to be annually chosen from the people at large. Qualifications of councillors—Not more than one from any senatorial district—Possession of freehold not required as a qualification for holding seat in general court or council.

ART. 14. In elections by the people, the person having the highest number of votes to be elected.

ART. 15. Meetings for choice of governor, &c., to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November—In case of failure to elect representatives a second meeting may be held on fourth Monday.

ART. 16. Eight councillors to be chosen annually by the people—Same provision for election as in case of governor—Legislature shall divide Commonwealth into districts—Qualifications of councillors—In case of failure to elect, vacancies, how filled—Governor and council, for time being, to examine returns of votes for governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors and to issue summonses to persons who appear to be elected—Returns to be laid before the general court to be examined and declared—In case of non-election, legislature to proceed to fill vacancies in manner provided by constitution.

ART. 17. Secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general to be chosen annually—Same provisions concerning elections, &c., as in case of governor—In case of non-election, legislature to choose—Vacancies, how filled—Persons appointed to fill vacancy to hold office until successor is chosen and duly qualified—Office to be deemed vacant unless person elected qualifies himself within ten days—Qualifications of said officers.

ART. 18. School moneys not to be appropriated to schools other than those conducted according to law, and not to be appropriated to sectarian schools.

ART. 19. Legislature to prescribe by law for election of certain officers by the people.

ART. 20. Reading constitution in English, and writing, necessary qualifications of voters.

ART. 21. Census of legal voters and of inhabitants, when taken, &c.—House to consist of 240 members—Legislature to apportion, &c.—Qualifications of representatives—One hundred members a quorum.

ART. 22. Census, &c.—Senate to consist of 40 members—Senatorial districts, &c.—Qualifications of Senators—Sixteen members a quorum.

ART. 23. Residence of two years required of naturalized citizens, to entitle to suffrage or make eligible to office.

ART. 24. Vacancies in the senate.

ART. 25. Vacancies in the council.

ART. 26. Repeal of Article 23 of the amendments.

PREAMBLE.

THE end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of his providence,

an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring his direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

ART. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested or restrained, in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

ART. III. As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public

instructions in piety, religion and morality: therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts and other bodies politic, or religious societies to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another

shall ever be established by law. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

ART. IV. The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

ART. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

ART. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, law-giver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

ART. VII. Government is instituted for the common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestible, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

ART. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have

a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments.

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws, than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, sub-

stantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him, face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised,

the parties have a right to trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

ART. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.

ART. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

ART. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

ART. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

ART. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

ART. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ART. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

ART. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

ART. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

ART. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

ART. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

ART. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

ART. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

ART. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well, and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

ART. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws, and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body politic or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

ARTICLE I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year, on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved, on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May; and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in

writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated, who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve: but if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Article I.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same; whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon: to which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery

of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

ART. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said Commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof,

according to such acts as are, or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth, taken anew, once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION II.

Senate.

ARTICLE I. There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators, for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts, into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known, to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein: provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII. and XVI.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and

Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose,) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz. :— [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Suffolk, ...	six.	York, ...	two.
Essex, ...	six.	Dukes County and Nantucket, . .	one.
Middlesex, . . .	five.		
Hampshire, . . .	four.	Worcester.	five.
Plymouth, . . .	three.	Cumberland, . . .	one.
Barnstable, . . .	one.	Lincoln, ...	one.
Bristol, ...	three.	Berkshire, ...	two.

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the first Monday in April, annually, forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before the first Monday in April, for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate, within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant. And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant," in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this State, in that town, district, or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II., III., X., XIV., XV.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially, and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town

meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name; and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth, for the time being, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May, annually; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said last Wednesday in May; and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates, by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said last Wednesday in May. [See Amendments, Articles II. and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators, in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held, annually, on the same first Monday in April, at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated, (qualified as aforesaid,) who shall be assessed to the support of government, by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators, in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting, by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the last Wednesday in May, annually, the governor, with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day, he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by a majority of voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year, the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president, shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution, and shall, on the said last Wednesday in May, annually, determine and declare who are elected by each district, to be senators, by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned, elected by a majority of votes, for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these, shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the State, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies shall happen. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, who is not seized in his own right of a freehold, within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

ART. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

ART. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceeding.

ART. VIII. The senate shall be a court, with full authority, to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices: but, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the senate shall, respectively, be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

ART. IX. Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

ARTICLE I. There shall be in the legislature of this Commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

ART. II. And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town, containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls, may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII. and XIII.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same, one hundred and fifty ratable polls.

And the house of representatives shall have power, from time to time, to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.

ART. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; and, for one year at least, next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seized in his own right, of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds, within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town, immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles XIII. and XIV.]

ART. IV. Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth, for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town. [See Amendments, Article III.]

ART. V. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least, before the last Wednesday of that month. [See Amendments, Articles X. and XV.]

ART. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

ART. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

ART. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

ART. IX. Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

ART. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going, or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mean process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending, the general assembly.

ART. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases: provided that no imprisonment, on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may, respectively, think best.

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled—THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS;—and whose title shall be —*His Excellency.*

ART. II. The governor shall be chosen annually; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; and unless he shall, at the same time, be seized, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion. [See Amendments, Article VII.]

ART. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives, within the several towns of this Commonwealth, shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the first Monday of April, annually, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May;

and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said last Wednesday in May; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days, at least, before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the last Wednesday in May, to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a majority of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a majority of votes, the house of representatives, shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons, who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which, the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II., X., XIV., XV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them, at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious

disorder prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the State. [See Amendments, Article X.]

And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

ART. VII. The governor of this Commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the State, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises and means whatsoever, all, and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in

time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the State to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate, by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, all sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every

such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles XIV., XVII., XIX.]

ART. X. The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards; the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor.

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court martial, pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quarter-masters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation

of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth appoint,—as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.

ART. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth, and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

ART. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall, once in every three months, officially and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care, respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality, and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the

same, all letters, dispatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

ART. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court, by a dependence on them for his support—that he should, in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public—that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns—and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate—it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found, that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTICLE I. There shall be annually elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be—*His Honor;* and who shall be qualified, in point of religion, property, and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the

electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a majority of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a majority of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles III., VI., X., XV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which, by this constitution, the governor is vested with, when personally present.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of nine persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble

and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

Art. II. Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found, upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left, shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate. [See Amendments, Articles X., XIII., XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for, at any time, by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them,

shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority, to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. VII. And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May, annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day, until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, &c.

Article I. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room. And, that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively. [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies,

for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

ARTICLE I. The tenure, that all commission officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

ART. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ART. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the Commonwealth.

ART. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the

people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead. [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.]

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, &c.

SECTION I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many

persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of GOD, been initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this, and the other United States of America,—it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers, and servants, respectively, forever.

ART. II. And whereas there have been, at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

ART. III. And whereas by an act of the general court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers

of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government, to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors; who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining, to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, &c.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the

towns; to encourage private societies, and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Article XVIII.]

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, &C.

ARTICLE I. Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution,

and forever afterwards, before the governor and council for the time being.

And every person, chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

"I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent State; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain, (as the case may be,) and every other foreign power whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preëminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth; except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States; and I do further testify and declare, that no man, or body of men, hath, or can have, any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, God."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules

and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the Commonwealth. So help me, GOD." [See Amendments, Article VI.]

Provided always, that when any person, chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oaths, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, "*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words, "*swear and*," and in each of them the words, "*So help me*, GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons, and in such manner, as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

ART. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the State; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state, or government, or power, whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this State, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate—sheriff—register of probate—or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices,

which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the State at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court—secretary—attorney-general—solicitor-general—treasurer or receiver-general—judge of probate—commissary-general—president, professor or instructor of Harvard College—sheriff—clerk of the house of representatives—register of probate—register of deeds—clerk of the supreme judicial court—clerk of the inferior court of common pleas—or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers—shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption, in obtaining an election or appointment.

ART. III. In all cases, where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the

persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws, which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved, in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practiced on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth, from a change of the

form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers, shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority, until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.

ART. X. In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments.

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the State, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns, to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and

proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.

ART. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it, with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

ART. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this Commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings: provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants; nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application, of a majority of the inhabitants of such

town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose: and provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

ART. III. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district, in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, or representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections.

ART. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor, in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the Commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person, to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court. [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

Whenever the exigencies of the Commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia, may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

ART. V. In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under, as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

ART. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear," and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "So help me, GOD," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

ART. VII. No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

ART. VIII. No judge of any court of this Commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this Commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this Commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county-attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this Commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

ART. IX. If, in any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present, and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if in the general court next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters, voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this Commonwealth.

ART. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and to do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session, which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Article XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators,

representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision.

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted:—

As the public worship of God, and instructions in piety, religion and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses: and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of said society a written notice declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made or entered into by such society: and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the Commonwealth, shall

be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

ART. XII. In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls in each city, town and district of the Commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid: and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls, in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Any city or town, having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten, and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district, to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district, may elect an additional representative; and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year, then, how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative: and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter, by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people, and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

ART. XIII. A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years.

The several senatorial districts now existing, shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district.

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants, may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative.

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years, as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the Commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number, which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns, not entitled to a representative every year, is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the Commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the Commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this Commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the

constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

ART. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

ART. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next State census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial State census thereafterwards, shall divide the Commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town, or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the Commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the Commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as required for filling vacancies in

the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the State, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be after such vacancies shall have happened. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers.

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November afore-

said, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

Art. XVIII. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such moneys shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own schools.

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be

chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

ART. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name : *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

ART. XXI. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven ; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the Commonwealth, equally, as near as may be, according to their relative number of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration ; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth ; and it shall be the duty of the

secretary of the Commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk,— or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the Commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a

quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. XXII. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the Commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid:—*provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. XXIII. No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof: and *provided*, *further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom. [See Amendments, Article XXVI.]

ART. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of senators elected.

ART. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

ART. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this Commonwealth which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof: and *provided*, *further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a

citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

[NOTE.—Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts towards framing a Constitution, or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court, of 1777-8, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions—Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at the time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place, the Convention again met and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th, the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect, was passed, and the Convention then on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns, and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in

their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that Delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and, after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a Committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 29, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House, to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court, and at the request of the latter, the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine*, inclusive.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years, 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people, May 11, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1832, and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people, November 11, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people, November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people, April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day,

was dissolved after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a Committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth*, and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people, May 23, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first*, and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court of 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people, May 1st, 1857.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court of 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people, May 9th, 1859.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court of 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people, May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court of 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified, April 6th, 1863.]

STATISTICS.

HISTORICAL, STATE, COUNTY, DISTRICT,
POST-OFFICE, Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAP. 226 OF THE ACTS OF 1862.

[See also Chap. 59 of the Acts of 1866.]

DISTRICT

I.—The several towns in the counties of *Barnstable*, *Dukes* and *Nantucket*, together with the cities of New Bedford and Fall River, and the towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Freetown and Westport, in the county of *Bristol;* and the towns of Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester and Wareham, in the county of *Plymouth.*

II.—The towns of Attleborough, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Taunton, in the county of *Bristol;* and the towns of Abington, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Hingham, Hanover, Hanson, Hull, Marshfield, Scituate, South Scituate, North Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, in the county of *Plymouth;* and the towns of Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dorchester, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, in the county of *Norfolk.*

III.—The city of Roxbury, and the town of Brookline, in the county of *Norfolk;* and the territory comprised in the wards numbered five, seven, eight, ten, eleven and twelve, in the city of Boston, in the county of *Suffolk.*

IV.—The territory comprised in the wards numbered one, two, three, four, six and nine, in the city of Boston, the city of Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop, in the county of *Suffolk;* and the city of Cambridge, in the county of *Middlesex.*

V.—The cities of Lynn, Newburyport and Salem, and the towns of Amesbury, Beverly, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, South Danvers, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, in the county of *Essex.*

DISTRICT

VI.—The city of Lawrence, and towns of Andover, Boxford, Bradford, Haverhill, Methuen, North Andover and Saugus, in the county of *Essex;* and the city of Charlestown, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, Somerville, South Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Waltham, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn, in the county of *Middlesex.*

VII.—The city of Lowell, and the towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Bedford, Boxborough, Brighton, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Natick, Newton, Pepperell, Sherborn, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Watertown, Wayland, Westford and Weston, in the county of *Middlesex;* and the towns of Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Needham, and West Roxbury, in the county of *Norfolk.*

VIII.—The city of Worcester, and the towns of Auburn, Blackstone, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, New Braintree, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, and West Brookfield, in the county of *Worcester;* and the towns of Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Walpole and Wrentham, in he county of *Norfolk.*

IX.—The several towns in the counties of *Hampshire* and *Franklin*, and the towns of Ashburnham, Athol, Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Clinton, Dana, Fitchburg, Gardner, Hardwick, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Sterling, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon, in the county of *Worcester.*

X.—The city of Springfield, and the several towns in *Hampden County*, together with the several towns in *Berkshire County.*

SENATE DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAP. 120 OF THE ACTS OF 1866.

[Average ratio for the State, 6,189.]

SUFFOLK COUNTY—SIX SENATORS.

First District.—Chelsea, North Chelsea, Winthrop, and Ward No. 1, Boston. Legal voters, 6,360.

Second District.—Wards Nos. 2, 3, and 6, Boston. Legal voters, 8,697.

Third District.—Wards Nos. 4 and 5, Boston. Legal voters, 6,195.

Fourth District.—Wards Nos. 8 and 9, Boston. Legal voters, 5,137.

Fifth District.—Wards Nos. 10 and 11, Boston. Legal voters, 5,109.

Sixth District.—Wards Nos. 7 and 12, Boston. Legal voters, 5,224.

ESSEX COUNTY—FIVE SENATORS.

First District.—Lynn, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Nahant, Saugus, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 6,855.

Second District.—Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Salem, South Danvers, Topsfield, and Wenham. Legal voters, 6,215.

Third District.—Andover, Boxford, Haverhill, Lawrence, Methuen, and North Andover. Legal voters, 7,111.

Fourth District.—Amesbury, Bradford, Georgetown, Groveland, Newbury, Newburyport, Salisbury, and West Newbury. Legal voters, 6,267.

Fifth District.—Beverly, Essex, Gloucester, Ipswich. Manchester, Rockport, and Rowley. Legal voters, 6,624.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—SEVEN SENATORS.

First District.—Charlestown. Legal voters, 5,596.

Second District.—Arlington, Belmont, Malden, Medford, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown. Legal voters, 6,462.

Third District.—Cambridge and Brighton. Legal voters, 5,810.

Fourth District.—Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Newton, Sherborn, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 6,258.

Fifth District.—Acton, Ashby, Boxborough, Carlisle, Concord, Dunstable, Groton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, and Westford. Legal voters, 5,828.

Sixth District.—Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, South Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn. Legal voters, 6,014.

Seventh District.—Chelmsford, Dracut, and Lowell. Legal voters, 5,967.

WORCESTER COUNTY—Five Senators.

First District.—Worcester. Legal voters, 5,880.

Second District.—Blackstone, Douglas, Grafton, Mendon, Milford, Northborough, Northbridge, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton, Uxbridge, Westborough. Legal voters, 6,883.

Third District.—Auburn, Brookfield, Charlton, Dudley, Leicester, Millbury, Oxford, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Warren, Webster, West Brookfield. Legal voters, 6,535.

Fourth District.—Athol, Barre, Dana, Gardner, Hardwick, Holden, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton, and Winchendon. Legal voters, 6,383.

Fifth District.—Ashburnham, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Fitchburg, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton, Sterling, West Boylston, and Westminster. Legal voters, 6,574.

HAMPDEN COUNTY—Two Senators.

First District.—Brimfield, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Springfield, Wales, and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 6,306.

Second District.—Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield, and West Springfield. Legal voters, 6,024.

HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN, AND BERKSHIRE COUNTIES—Four Senators.

Hampshire District.—Amherst, Belchertown, Easthampton, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, Pelham, Prescott, South Hadley, Southampton, Ware, Westhampton, and Williamsburg. Legal voters, 6,350.

Berkshire and Hampshire District.—Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, West Stockbridge, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington. Legal voters, 6,099.

Berkshire District.—Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Savoy, Washington, Williamstown, Windsor, Hawley, and Monroe. Legal voters, 6,013.

Franklin District.—Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colerraine, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell, and Whately. Legal voters, 6,987.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES—Six Senators.

First Norfolk District.—Brookline, Roxbury, and West Roxbury. Legal voters, 6,235.

Second Norfolk District—Canton, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Milton, Needham, and Quincy. Legal voters, 6,094.

Third Norfolk District.—Bellingham. Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, and Wrentham. Legal voters, 6,084.

First Plymouth District.—Carver, Duxbury, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, and Wareham. Legal voters, 5,973.

Second Plymouth District.—Abington, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanson, North Bridgewater, Pembroke, and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 5,878.

Norfolk and Plymouth District.—Cohasset, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Mrrshfield, Scituate, South Scituate, Braintree, and Weymouth. Legal voters, 5,904.

BRISTOL COUNTY—Three Senators.

First District.—Attleborough, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham, and Taunton. Legal voters, 6,058.

Second District.—Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, and New Bedford. Legal voters, 6,272.

Third District.—Berkley, Dighton, Fall River, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, and Westport. Legal voters, 6,246.

BARNSTABLE, DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES—Two Senators.

Island District.—Barnstable, Falmouth, Sandwich, Chilmark, Edgartown, Gosnold, Tisbury, and Nantucket. Legal voters, 4,558.

Cape District.—Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 5,692.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAP. 221 OF THE ACTS OF 1866.

[Each District consists of five Senatorial Districts.]

I.—The Island District, Cape District, First Plymouth, Second and Third Bristol Districts.

II.—The Second Plymouth, First Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth, Second Norfolk, and Third Norfolk Districts.

III.—The Sixth Suffolk, First Norfolk, Third Middlesex, Fourth Middlesex, and Second Worcester Districts.

IV.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Suffolk Districts.

V.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Essex Districts.

VI.—The First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Middlesex Districts.

VII.—The First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Worcester Districts, and the Franklin District.

VIII.—The Hampshire, First Hampden, Second Hampden, Berkshire, and Berkshire and Hampshire Districts.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED by the County Commissioners of the several Counties other than Suffolk, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, for the County of Suffolk, pursuant to the 21st Art. of Amendments of the Constitution, and chap. 103, of the Acts of 1866; with the number of Legal Voters in each district, (according to the census of 1865,) and the number of Representatives to which said districts are respectively entitled.

[Average ratio for the State, 1,028.]

SUFFOLK COUNTY—*Thirty-six Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 3,530. Three representatives.
II.—Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 3,085. Three representatives.
III.—Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 3,050. Three representatives.
IV.—Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 3,076. Three representatives.
V.—Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 3,119. Three representatives.
VI.—Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 2,660. Three representatives.
VII.—Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 2,857. Three representatives.
VIII.—Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 2,877. Three representatives.
IX.—Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 2,260. Two representatives.
X.—Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 2,546. Two representatives.
XI.—Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 2,563. Three representatives.
XII.—Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 2,367. Two representatives.
XIII.—Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop. Legal voters, 2,830. Three representatives.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Thirty-two Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Salisbury, Amesbury, and West Newbury. Legal voters, 2,116. Two representatives.
II.—Haverhill and Bradford. Legal voters, 2,802. Three representatives.
III.—Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 3,247. Three representatives.
IV.—Andover and North Andover. Legal voters, 1,240. One representative.
V.—Georgetown, Groveland, and Boxford. Legal voters, 994. One representative.
VI.—Newburyport and Newbury. Legal voters, 2,979. Three representatives.

DISTRICT

VII.—Ipswich and Rowley. Legal voters, 1,002. One representative.

VIII.—Gloucester and Essex. Legal voters, 2,902. Three representatives.

IX.—Rockport. Legal voters, 915. One representative.

X.—Beverly, Manchester, and Hamilton. Legal voters, 1,992. Two representatives.

XI.—Danvers and Wenham. Legal voters, 1,092. One representative.

XII.—South Danvers. Legal voters, 961. One representative.

XIII.—Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 2,035. Two representatives.

XIV.—Salem, 4th Ward, and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 1,036. One representative.

XV.—Marblehead, and Salem, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 2,105. Two representatives.

XVI.—Lynn, 4th Ward, and Nahant. Legal voters, 1,079. One representative.

XVII.—Lynn, 2d and 5th Wards. Legal voters, 1,220. One representative.

XVIII.—Lynn, 3d Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 1,133. One representative.

XIX.—Lynn, 1st Ward, 6th Ward, and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 1,146. One representative.

XX.—Saugus, Lynnfield, Middleton, and Topsfield. Legal voters, 1,076. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Forty-one Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Charlestown, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 1,421. One representative.

II.—Charlestown, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 2,015. Two representatives.

III.—Charlestown, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 2,160. Two representatives.

IV.—Somerville and Malden. Legal voters, 3,020. Three representatives.

V.—Medford. Legal voters, 1,031. One representative.

VI.—Arlington and Winchester. Legal voters, 822. One representative.

VII.—Cambridge, 1st and 5th Wards. Legal voters, 1,247. One representative.

VIII.—Cambridge, 2d and 4th Wards. Legal voters, 2,661. Three representatives.

IX.—Cambridge, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 1,244. One representative.

X.—Newton and Brighton. Legal voters, 2,249. Two representatives.

XI.—Watertown and Belmont. Legal voters, 908. One representative.

DISTRICT

XII.—Waltham. Legal voters, 1,032. One representative.

XIII.—Natick. Legal voters, 1,099. One representative.

XIV.—Holliston and Sherborn. Legal voters, 939. One representative.

XV.—Hopkinton and Ashland. Legal voters, 1,187. One representative.

XVI.—Framingham. Legal voters, 887. One representative.

XVII.—Marlborough. Legal voters, 849. One representative.

XVIII.—Hudson, Stow, Boxborough, and Littleton. Legal voters, 904. One representative.

XIX.—Acton, Sudbury, and Wayland. Legal voters, 986. One rep resentative.

XX.—Concord, Lincoln, and Weston. Legal voters, 910. One rep resentative.

XXI.—Lexington, Bedford, Burlington, and Carlisle. Legal voters, 803. One representative.

XXII.—Woburn. Legal voters, 1,385. One representative.

XXIII.—Stoneham, South Reading, and Melrose. Legal voters, 1,947. Two representatives.

XXIV.—Reading, North Reading, and Wilmington. Legal voters, 1,012. One representative.

XXV.—Chelmsford, Billerica and Tewksbury. Legal voters, 1,054. One representative.

XXVI.—Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 2,072. Two representatives.

XXVII.—Lowell, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 836. One representative.

XXVIII.—Lowell, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 1,174. One representative.

XXIX.—Lowell, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 1,068. One representative.

XXX.—Dracut, Tyngsborough, Dunstable, and Westford. Legal voters, 986. One representative.

XXXI.—Groton and Pepperell. Legal voters, 998. One representative.

XXXII.—Townsend, Ashby, and Shirley.—Legal voters, 1,029. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY—*Thirty-one Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Ashburnham and Winchendon. Legal voters, 1,119. One representative.

II.—Royalston and Athol. Legal voters, 1,031. One representative.

III.—Gardner and Templeton. Legal voters, 1,114. One representative.

IV.—Petersham, Dana, Phillipston, Hubbardston, Barre, Hardwick, and New Braintree. Legal voters, 2,152. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

V.—Westminster, Fitchburg, Lunenburg, and Leominster. Legal voters, 3,034. Three representatives.

VI.—Lancaster, Bolton, and Harvard. Legal voters, 996. One representative.

VII.—Clinton, Berlin, and Northborough. Legal voters, 1,058. One representative.

VIII.—Sterling, West Boylston, and Boylston. Legal voters, 1,020. One representative.

IX.—Rutland, Holden, Princeton, and Oakham. Legal voters, 1,088. One representative.

X.—Worcester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 8th Ward, and Paxton. Legal voters, 2,983. Three representatives.

XI.—Worcester, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 3,053. Three representatives.

XII.—Grafton and Shrewsbury. Legal voters, 1,104. One representative.

XIII.—Westborough and Southborough. Legal voters, 882. One representative.

XIV.—Northbridge and Upton. Legal voters, 993. One representative.

XV.—Milford, Mendon, Blackstone, and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 3,180. Three representatives.

XVI.—Douglas, Webster, Dudley, Oxford, Sutton, and Millbury. Legal voters, 3,164. Three representatives.

XVII.—Auburn, Leicester, Spencer, Charlton, and Southbridge. Legal voters, 2,127. Two representatives.

XVIII.—Sturbridge, Brookfield, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, and Warren. Legal voters, 2,157. Two representatives.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—*Seven Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton, and Westhampton. Legal voters, 2,318. Two representatives.

II.—Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington. Legal voters, 1,086. One representative.

III.—Hadley, Hatfield, and Williamsburg. Legal voters, 1,092. One representative.

IV.—Amherst and South Hadley. Legal voters, 1,090. One representative.

V.—Belchertown, Granby, and Pelham. Legal voters, 1,022. One representative.

VI.—Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, and Ware. Legal voters, 1,060. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY—*Twelve Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Monson, Brimfield, Holland, and Wales. Legal voters, 1,102. One representative.

II.—Palmer and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 966. One representative.

III.—Springfield, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 2,099. Two representatives.

IV.—Springfield, 4th and 6th Wards. Legal voters, 858. One representative.

V.—Springfield, 5th Ward, 7th Ward, and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 1,281. One representative.

VI.—Holyoke, Chicopee, and Ludlow. Legal voters, 2,105. Two representatives.

VII.—Granville, Southwick, Agawam, West Springfield, and Longmeadow. Legal voters, 1,676. Two representatives.

VIII.—Westfield. Legal voters, 1,326. One representative.

IX.—Chester, Blandford, Montgomery, Russell, and Tolland. Legal voters, 917. One representative.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—*Seven Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Warwick, Orange, and New Salem. Legal voters, 1,008. One representative.

II.—Montague, Sunderland, Leverett, Shutesbury, and Wendell. Legal voters, 1,071. One representative.

III.—Greenfield, Coleraine, Leyden, Bernardston, Gill, Northfield, and Erving. Legal voters, 2,098. Two representatives.

IV.—Deerfield, Shelburne, Whately, Conway, Ashfield, and Hawley. Legal voters, 2,059. Two representatives.

V.—Buckland, Charlemont, Heath, Rowe, and Monroe. Legal voters, 979. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—*Ten Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, and Williamstown. Legal voters, 971. One representative.

II.—Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Florida, and Savoy. Legal voters, 2,243. Two representatives.

III.—Dalton, Pittsfield, and Richmond. Legal voters, 1,923. Two representatives.

IV.—Becket, Hinsdale, Peru, Washington, and Windsor. Legal voters, 902. One representative.

V.—Lenox, Stockbridge, and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 1,003 One representative.

DISTRICT

VI.—Lee, Monterey, Otis, and Tyringham. Legal voters, 1,318. One representative.

VII.—Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, and Mount Washington Legal voters, 1,111. One representative.

VIII.—New Marlborough, Sandisfield, and Sheffield. Legal voters, 1,095 One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY—(excluding Cohasset)—*Twenty-one Representatives.*

I.—Dedham. Legal voters, 1,268. One representative.

II.—West Roxbury. Legal voters, 991. One representative.

III.—Roxbury, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 3,485. Three representatives.

IV.—Roxbury, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 998. One representative.

V.—Dorchester. Legal voters, 1,860. Two representatives.

VI.—Quincy. Legal voters, 1,276. One representative.

VII.—Braintree. Legal voters, 777. One representative.

VIII.—Weymouth. Legal voters, 1,843. Two representatives.

IX.—Randolph. Legal voters, 1,261. One representative.

X.—Stoughton. Legal voters, 1,020. One representative.

XI.—Canton, Milton, Walpole, and Sharon. Legal voters, 1,812. Two representatives.

XII.—Foxborough, Wrentham, and Medway. Legal voters, 2,007. Two representatives.

XIII.—Franklin and Bellingham. Legal voters, 819. One representative.

XIV.—Needham, Medfield, and Dover. Legal voters, 855. One representative.

XV.—Brookline. Legal voters, 761. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY—*Eighteen Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Attleborough. Legal voters, 1,112. One representative.

II.—Mansfield and Norton. Legal voters, 873. One representative.

III.—Easton and Raynham. Legal voters, 987. One representative.

IV.—Taunton. Legal voters, 3,086. Three representatives.

V.—Seekonk, Rehoboth, Dighton, and Berkley. Legal voters, 1,215. One representative.

VI.—Somerset, Swansea, and Freetown. Legal voters, 1,055. One representative.

VII.—Fall River. Legal voters, 3,207. Three representatives.

VIII.—Westport. Legal voters, 769. One representative.

IX.—Dartmouth. Legal voters, 777. One representative.

DISTRICT

X.—New Bedford, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 2,463. Two representatives.

XI.—New Bedford, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 2,082. Two representatives.

XII.—Fairhaven and Acushnet. Legal voters, 950. One representative.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY—(with Cohasset)—*Fifteen Representatives.*

I.—Cohasset and Scituate. Legal voters, 1,064. One representative.

II.—Hingham and Hull. Legal voters, 931. One representative.

III.—South Scituate, Hanover, and Hanson. Legal voters, 1,166. One representative.

IV.—Marshfield, Pembroke, and Halifax. Legal voters, 1,029. One representative.

V.—Duxbury and Kingston. Legal voters, 985. One representative.

VI.—Plymouth, Carver, and Plympton. Legal voters, 2,034. Two representatives.

VII.—Wareham and Marion. Legal voters, 855. One representative.

VIII.—Mattapoisett, Rochester, and Lakeville. Legal voters, 987. One representative.

IX.—Middleborough. Legal voters, 1,112. One representative.

X.—Bridgewater and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 1,019. One representative.

XI.—East Bridgewater and North Bridgewater. Legal voters, 2,120. Two representatives.

XII.—Abington. Legal voters, 1,833. Two representatives.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY—*Eight Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Barnstable, Sandwich, Falmouth, and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 3,238. Three representatives.

II.—Dennis, Harwich, and Brewster. Legal voters, 2,013. Two representatives.

III.—Chatham and Orleans. Legal voters, 1,075. One representative.

IV.—Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. Legal voters, 2,006. Two representatives.

DUKES COUNTY—*One Representative.*

DISTRICT

I.—Edgartown, Tisbury, Chilmark, and Gosnold. Legal voters, 1,107. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTX—*One Representative.*

DISTRICT

I.—Nantucket. Legal voters, 809. One representative.

A LIST

Of the Counties, Towns and Cities in the Commonwealth, with the Census of Inhabitants in 1865, *of Legal Voters in* 1865, *and the last Decennial Valuation in* 1865.

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable,	4,928	1,113	$2,265,407 00
Brewster,	1,456	311	801,452 00
Chatham,	2,624	641	1,100,543 00
Dennis,	3,592	872	1,181,339 00
Eastham,	757	204	219,948 00
Falmouth,	2,283	642	1,375,661 00
Harwich,	3,540	830	1,025,217 00
Orleans,	1,585	434	558,858 00
Provincetown,	3,472	828	1,576,145 00
Sandwich,	4,158	887	1,669,105 00
Truro,	1,447	367	361,717 00
Wellfleet,	2,296	612	700,165 00
Yarmouth,	2,472	593	1,440,641 00
Totals,	34,610	8,334	$14,276,198 00
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams,	8,298	1,452	$3,350,551 00
Alford,	461	112	340,490 00
Becket,	1,393	254	478,120 00
Cheshire,	1,650	317	675,997 00
Clarksburg,	530	86	133 234 00
Dalton,	1,137	233	988,160 00
Egremont,	928	207	587,619 00
Florida,	1,173	167	152,523 00
Great Barrington,	3,920	737	2,177,071 00
Hancock,	937	179	490,299 00
Hinsdale,	1,517	263	801,755 00
Lanesborough,	1,294	250	661,048 00
Lee,	4,035	768	1,682,411 00
Lenox,	1,660	363	827,539 00
Monterey,	737	178	292,117 00
Mount Washington,	237	55	87,676 00
New Ashford,	178	42	108,662 00
New Marlborough,	1,649	307	610,727 00
Otis,	956	225	311,595 00
Peru,	494	97	214,930 00
Pittsfield,	9,676	1,529	6,378,878 00
Richmond,	944	161	502,277 00

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
BERKSHIRE—*Continued.*			
Sandisfield,	1,411	308	$612,943 00
Savoy,	866	221	272,400 00
Sheffield,	2,459	480	1,206,820 00
Stockbridge,	1,967	368	1,323,883 00
Tyringham,	650	147	299,594 00
Washington,	859	98	289,398 00
West Stockbridge,	1,620	272	613,816 00
Williamstown,	2,555	500	1,160,587 90
Windsor,	753	190	303,324 00
Totals,	56,944	10,566	$27,937,444 00
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet,	1,251	286	$656,500 00
Attleborough,	6,200	1,112	2,201,660 00
Berkley,	847	283	316,002 00
Dartmouth,	3,435	777	2,432,270 00
Dighton,	1,813	344	776,779 00
Easton,	3,076	601	1,930,900 00
Fairhaven,	2,547	664	1,778,217 00
Fall River,	17,481	3,207	12,632,419 00
Freetown,	1,485	353	706,117 00
Mansfield,	2,130	470	750,442 00
New Bedford,	20,853	4,545	20,525,790 00
Norton,	1,709	403	842,527 00
Raynham,	1,868	386	1,115,026 00
Rehoboth,	1,843	420	764,906 00
Seekonk,	928	223	496,844 00
Somerset,	1,789	385	865,618 00
Swansea,	1,336	312	755,680 00
Taunton,	16,005	3,086	8,463,074 00
Westport,	2,799	769	1,453,897 00
Totals,	89,395	18,576	$59,464,668 00
DUKES.			
Chilmark,	548	154	$350,801 00
Edgartown,	1,846	500	1,035,467 00
Gosnold,	108	25	112,993 00
Tisbury,	1,698	428	684,714 00
Totals,	4,200	1,107	$2,183,975 00
ESSEX.			
Amesbury,	4,181	744	$1,677,632 00
Andover,	5,314	804	2,702,426 00
Beverly,	5,942	1,436	3,359,216 00
Boxford,	868	196	631,942 00

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
ESSEX—*Continued.*			
Bradford,	1,566	374	$832,083 00
Danvers,	5,144	858	2,237,630 00
Essex,	1,630	442	912,417 00
Georgetown,	1,926	414	760,473 00
Gloucester,	11,937	2,460	4,505,390 00
Groveland,	1,619	384	666,119 00
Hamilton,	799	187	481,423 00
Haverhill,	10,740	2,428	4,488,107 00
Ipswich,	3,311	732	1,556,491 00
Lawrence,	21,698	2,668	11,240,191 00
Lynn,	20,747	4,212	10,053,309 00
Lynnfield,	725	176	604,617 00
Manchester,	1,643	369	766,383 00
Marblehead,	7,308	1,675	2,131,268 00
Methuen,	2,576	579	1,292,951 00
Middleton,	922	167	392,445 00
Nahant,	313	66	517,194 00
Newbury,	1,362	343	767,849 00
Newburyport,	12,976	2,636	7,659,960 00
North Andover,	2,622	436	1,830,829 00
Rockport,	3,367	915	1,279,717 00
Rowley,	1,191	270	511,171 00
Salem,	21,189	3,501	16,192,359 00
Salisbury,	3,609	887	1,680,089 00
Saugus,	2,006	426	1,300,074 00
South Danvers,	6,051	961	3,819,766 00
Swampscott,	1,535	300	1,449,859 00
Topsfield,	1,212	307	687,610 00
Wenham,	918	234	463,558 00
West Newbury,	2,087	485	940,919 00
Totals,	171,034	33,072	$90,393,467 00
FRANKLIN.			
Ashfield,	1,221	349	$611,869 00
Bernardston,	902	197	484,893 00
Buckland,	1,922	387	526,468 00
Charlemont,	994	251	367,216 00
Coleraine,	1,726	380	637,954 00
Conway,	1,538	320	703,919 00
Deerfield,	3,038	525	1,215,423 00
Erving,	576	122	173,229 00
Gill,	635	160	390,569 00
Greenfield,	3,211	705	1,899,806 00
Hawley,	687	178	182,638 00
Heath,	642	161	282,551 00
Leverett,	914	215	284,644 00
Leyden,	592	133	278,647 00
Monroe,	191	50	79,375 00

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
FRANKLIN—*Continued.*			
Montague,	1,574	327	$606,737 00
New Salem,	1,116	277	336,476 00
Northfield,	1,660	401	712,054 00
Orange,	1,909	502	599,243 00
Rowe,	563	130	180,425 00
Shelburne,	1,564	339	822,620 00
Shutesbury,	788	162	219,250 00
Sunderland,	861	211	413,827 00
Warwick,	901	229	220,658 00
Wendell,	603	156	201,657 00
Whately,	1,012	250	665,972 00
Totals,	31,340	7,117	$13,048,120 00
HAMPDEN.			
Agawam,	1,664	346	$816,850 00
Blandford,	1,087	324	529,150 00
Brimfield,	1,316	309	719,750 00
Chester,	1,266	279	445,900 00
Chicopee,	7,577	1,086	3,128,250 00
Granville,	1,367	328	516,277 00
Holland,	368	88	131,000 00
Holyoke,	5,648	747	2,579,250 00
Longmeadow,	1,480	335	1,016,500 00
Ludlow,	1,232	272	455,050 00
Monson,	3,272	541	1,316,700 00
Montgomery,	353	92	158,350 00
Palmer,	3,080	524	1,254,000 00
Russell,	618	120	212,800 00
Southwick,	1,155	289	604,200 00
Springfield,	22,035	4,238	13,379,212 00
Tolland,	511	102	298,588 00
Wales,	696	164	254,600 00
Westfield,	5,634	1,326	3,244,600 00
West Springfield,	2,100	378	1,319,550 00
Wilbraham,	2,111	442	872,100 00
Totals,	64,570	12,330	$33,253,177 00
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst,	3,415	728	$1,860,457 00
Belchertown,	2,636	607	1,108,591 00
Chesterfield,	801	223	372,790 00
Cummington,	980	232	342,842 00
Easthampton,	2,869	363	1,700,599 00
Enfield,	997	242	610,644 00
Goshen,	411	95	152,796 00
Granby,	90	232	470,125 00
Greenwich,	648	147	261,416 00
Hadley,	2,246	427	1,279,320 00

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*			
Hatfield,	1,405	249	$1,442,691 00
Huntington,	1,163	232	409 395 00
Middlefield,	727	123	351.881 00
Northampton,	7,925	1,300	4,789.965 00
Pelham,	737	183	197.457 00
Plainfield,	579	170	239.097 00
Prescott,	596	142	221.712 00
South Hadley,	2.099	362	1,103 491 00
Southampton,	1.216	282	502.448 00
Ware,	3,374	529	1,306,545 00
Westhampton,	636	141	291,384 00
Williamsburg,	1,976	416	1,085,693 00
Worthington,	925	243	409,655 00
Totals,	39,269	7,668	$20,510,994 00
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton,	1,660	395	$854,719 00
Arlington,	2,760	471	2,833.684 00
Ashby,	1.080	276	508.393 00
Ashland,	1.702	363	632,632 00
Bedford,	820	156	489,123 00
Belmont,	1.279	218	3,521.429 00
Billerica,	1,808	392	1.086,563 00
Boxborough,	454	102	238 592 00
Brighton,	3,859	658	3,812,694 00
Burlington,	594	140	408,136 00
Cambridge,	29,112	5,152	25.897.971 00
Carlisle,	642	122	374.122 00
Charlestown,	26.399	5,596	18,292.544 00
Chelmsford,	2.291	416	1,546 508 00
Concord,	2,232	486	1,658.881 00
Dracut,	1,905	401	1.109.304 00
Dunstable,	533	128	391.146 00
Framingham,	4.665	887	2.799.308 00
Groton,	3,176	619	1.553.920 00
Holliston,	3.125	694	1,502.682 00
Hopkinton,	4,132	824	1,595,257 00
*Hudson,	–	–	– –
Lexington,	2,220	385	1,747,459 00
Lincoln,	711	137	606.833 00
Littleton,	967	204	632.380 00
Lowell,	39.990	5,150	20,980.041 00
Malden,	6.840	1,353	4,040.431 00
Marlborough,	7,164	1,182	2.530,622 00
Medford,	4.839	1,031	5,491.054 00
Melrose,	2.865	567	1.704.583 00
Natick,	5.208	1.009	1.841,121 00
Newton,	8,975	1,591	9,800.738 00
North Reading,	987	241	577,389 00
Pepperell,	1,709	379	924,405 00

* Incorporated March 19, 1866.

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
MIDDLESEX—*Continued.*			
Reading,	2,436	567	$1,293.056 00
Sherborn,	1,049	245	869.539 00
Shirley,	1,217	272	676,275 00
Somerville,	9,353	1,667	5,683,244 00
South Reading,	3,244	643	1.778,786 00
Stoneham,	3,298	737	1,333,637 00
Stow,	1,537	265	764,278 00
Sudbury,	1,703	323	1,052.778 00
Tewksbury,	1,801	246	747,624 00
Townsend,	2,042	481	737,352 00
Tynsborough,	578	132	348,137 00
Waltham,	6,896	1,032	5.552,109 00
Watertown,	3,779	690	2,757,957 00
Wayland,	1,137	268	658,073 00
Westford,	1,568	325	998,438 00
Weston,	1,231	287	1,103.274 00
Wilmington,	850	204	563,181 00
Winchester,	1,968	351	1,455.772 00
Woburn,	6,999	1,385	4,986,549 00
Totals,	220,884	41,935	$155,324,723 00
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket,	4,748	809	$2,152,568 00
NORFOLK.			
Bellingham,	1,240	271	$463.951 00
Braintree,	3,725	777	1,582.530 00
Brookine,	5,262	761	12.107,550 00
Canton,	3,318	573	2.211,313 00
Cohasset,	2,048	492	1,174,953 00
Dedham,	7,195	1,268	4,857.587 00
Dorchester,	10,717	1,860	12,521,038 00
Dover,	616	136	358.774 00
Foxborough,	2,778	592	1.284.524 00
Franklin,	2,510	548	1,046.874 00
Medfield,	1.012	224	613,155 00
Medway,	3,219	707	1,251.393 00
Milton,	2.770	486	4.271 263 00
Needham,	2,793	495	1.798.498 00
Quincy,	6,718	1.276	3.833 508 00
Randolph,	5,734	1.261	2,925.254 00
Roxbury,	28,426	4,483	23,808.776 00
Sharon,	1.393	285	723,752 00
Stoughton,	4,255	1,020	1,742,453 00
Walpole,	2,018	468	1,132.102 00
West Roxbury,	6,912	991	10.631.146 00
Weymouth,	7,975	1,843	3,315.349 00
Wrentham,	3,072	708	1,412,051 00
Totals,	116,306	21,525	$95,097.794 00

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington,	8,576	1,833	$3,059,801 00
Bridgewater,	4,196	629	1,992,756 00
Carver,	1,059	260	459,583 00
Duxbury,	2,384	631	1,006,782 00
East Bridgewater,	2,976	758	1,136,937 00
Halifax,	722	210	354,039 00
Hanover,	1,545	414	747,591 00
Hanson,	1,196	329	458,168 00
Hingham,	4,176	865	2,391,437 00
Hull,	260	66	150,864 00
Kingston,	1,626	354	1,334,298 00
Lakeville,	1,110	312	571,124 00
Marion,	960	245	459,009 00
Marshfield,	1,809	452	853,777 00
Mattapoisett,	1,451	375	540,118 00
Middleborough,	4,565	1,112	2,132,878 00
North Bridgewater,	6,332	1,362	2,209,339 00
Pembroke,	1,489	367	575,993 00
Plymouth,	6,068	1,539	3,145,119 00
Plympton,	924	235	304,305 00
Rochester,	1,156	300	547,181 00
Scituate,	2,269	572	852,105 00
South Scituate,	1,635	423	840,924 00
Wareham,	2,798	610	882,580 00
West Bridgewater,	1,825	390	945,350 00
Totals,	63,107	14,643	$27,932,058 00
SUFFOLK.			
Boston,	192,318	33,890	$378,303,357 00
Chelsea,	14,403	2,502	7,706,745 00
North Chelsea,	858	188	860,359 00
Winthrop,	633	140	406,239 00
Totals,	208,212	36,720	$387,276,700 00
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham,	2,153	500	$789,081 00
Athol,	2,814	703	1,085,516 00
Auburn,	959	144	503,928 00
Barre,	2,856	683	1,797,762 00
Berlin,	1,061	229	401,831 00
Blackstone,	4,857	799	1,993,024 00
Bolton,	1,502	331	636,514 00
Boylston,	792	194	467,551 00
Brookfield,	2,101	496	973,359 00
Charlton,	1,925	429	909,729 00
Clinton,	4,021	518	2,017,299 00
Dana,	789	193	242,117 00
Douglas,	2,155	413	– –

Counties and Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
WORCESTER—*Continued.*			
Dudley,	2,076	289	$681,471 00
Fitchburg,	8,118	1,514	4,240,252 00
Gardner,	2,553	507	9 5,324 00
Grafton,	3 961	751	1,777,973 00
Hardwick,	1,967	338	1,099,438 00
Harvard,	1,355	342	932 514 00
Holden,	1,846	358	852,695 00
Hubbardston,	1,546	344	741,433 00
Lancaster,	1,752	323	1,004,802 00
Leicester,	2,527	479	1,615,658 00
Leominster,	3,313	854	1,933,122 00
Lunenburg,	1,167	282	731,560 00
Mendon,	1,207	263	668,709 00
Milford,	9,108	1,186	3,275,231 00
Millbury,	3,780	618	1,392,456 00
New Braintree,	752	139	553,719 00
Northborough,	1,623	311	1,034,978 00
Northbridge,	2,642	512	898,385 00
North Brookfield,	2,514	500	1,104,648 00
Oakham,	925	219	318,003 00
Oxford,	2,713	516	1,137,476 00
Paxton,	626	156	297,237 00
Petersham,	1,428	305	651 779 00
Phillipston,	725	150	320,834 00
Princeton,	1,239	277	778,666 00
Royalston,	1,441	328	711,872 00
Rutland,	1,011	234	523,646 00
Shrewsbury,	1,570	353	1,026,968 00
Southborough,	1,750	338	957,409 00
Southbridge,	4,131	546	1,696,264 00
Spencer,	3 024	529	1,363,465 00
Sterling,	1 668	404	1,086,710 00
Sturbridge,	1,993	425	864,875 00
Sutton,	2,363	513	1,141,588 00
Templeton,	2,390	607	979,116 00
Upton,	2,018	481	736,082 00
Uxbridge,	2,838	457	1,624,174 00
Warren,	2,180	442	985,109 00
Webster,	3,608	815	1,060,039 00
Westborough,	3,141	544	860 922 00
West Boylston,	2,294	422	679,389 00
West Brookfield,	1,549	294	1,337,740 00
Westminster,	1,639	334	721,267 00
Winchendon,	2,801	619	1,160,952 00
Worcester,	30,055	5,880	19,701,244 00
Totals,	162,912	31,780	$80,857,766 00

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	No. of Towns.	Populat'n in 1865.	Voters in 1865.	Valuation in 1865.
Barnstable, . .	13	34,610	8.334	$14,276,198 00
Berkshire, . . .	31	56,944	10,566	27,937,444 00
Bristol, . . .	20	89,395	18,576	59,464,668 00
Dukes, . . .	4	4,200	1,101	2,183,975 00
Essex, . . .	34	171,034	33,072	90,393,467 00
Franklin, . . .	26	31,340	7,117	13,048,120 00
Hampden, . . .	21	64,570	12,330	33,253,177 00
Hampshire, . .	23	39,269	7,668	20,510,994 00
Middlesex, . .	52	220,384	41,935	155,324,723 00
Nantucket, . .	1	4,748	809	2,152,568 00
Norfolk, . . .	23	116,206	21,525	95,079,794 00
Plymouth, . .	25	63,107	14,643	27,932,058 00
Suffolk, . . .	4	208,212	36,720	378,276,700 00
Worcester, . . .	58	162,912	31,780	80,357,766 00
Totals, . . .	335	1,267,031	246,182	$1,009,709,652 00

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

According to the Census of 1830, 1840, 1850 *and* 1860.

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Alabama,	309,527	590,756	771,671	964,296
Arkansas,	30,388	97,574	209,639	435,427
California,	–	–	92,597	380,016
Connecticut,	297,675	309,978	370,794	460,151
Delaware,	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,218
Florida,	34,730	54,477	87,401	140,439
Georgia,	516,823	691,392	905,999	1,057,329
Illinois,	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,753
Indiana,	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,941
Iowa,	–	43,112	192,214	674,948
Kansas,	–	–	–	107,110
Kentucky,	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,713
Louisiana,	215,739	352,411	517,739	709,290
Maine,	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,276
Maryland,	447,049	420,019	583,034	687,034
Massachusetts,	610,408	737,699	994,499	1,231,065
Michigan,	31,639	212,267	397,653	749,112
Minnesota,	–	–	6,077	172,022
Mississippi,	136,621	375,651	606,555	791,396
Missouri,	140,455	383,702	682,043	1,182,317
New Hampshire,	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,072
New Jersey,	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,031
New York,	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,728
North Carolina,	737,987	753,419	868,903	992,667
Ohio,	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,408	2,339,599
Oregon,	–	–	13,293	52,464
Pennsylvania,	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,370
Rhode Island,	97,199	108,830	147,541	174,621
South Carolina,	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,812
Tennessee,	681,904	829,210	1,002,625	1,109,847
Texas,	–	–	212,592	602,432
Vermont,	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,116
Virginia,	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,079
Wisconsin,	–	30,945	305,191	775,878
Total States,	12,820,868	17,019,641	23,066,460	31,148,564
Colorado,	–	–	–	34,197
Dacotah,	–	–	–	4,839
Nebraska,	–	–	–	28,836
Nevada,	–	–	–	6,857
New Mexico,	–	–	61,547	93,541
Utah,	–	–	11,380	40,295
Washington,	–	–	–	11,578
District of Columbia,	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,076
Seamen in U. S. service,	5,318	6,100	–	–
Totals,	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,074	31,443,783

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT. GOVERNORS IN MASS.

PREPARED BY NATH'L. B. SHURTLEFF, M. D.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 John Carver.
1621 William Bradford.
1633 Edward Winslow.
1634 Thomas Prence.
1635 William Bradford.
1636 Edward Winslow.
1637 William Bradford.
1638 Thomas Prence.
1639 William Bradford.
1644 Edward Winslow.
1645 William Bradford.
1657 Thomas Prence.
1673 Josiah Winslow.
1681 Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1630 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts.

1629 Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 John Winthrop.
1634 Thomas Dudley.
1635 John Haynes.
1636 Henry Vane.
1637 John Winthrop.
1640 Thomas Dudley.
1641 Richard Bellingham.
1642 John Winthrop.
1644 John Endicott.
1645 Thomas Dudley.
1646 John Winthrop.
1649 John Endicott.
1650 Thomas Dudley.
1651 John Endicott.
1654 Richard Bellingham.
1655 John Endicott.
1665 Richard Bellingham.
1673 John Leverett.
1679 Simon Bradstreet.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the Union of the colonies, in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem.* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ By the Royal Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1628-9, Matthew Cradock was appointed the first Governor, and Thomas Goffe, Deputy-Governor, both of whom had held the same offices before the Charter was granted. On the 13th of the following May, the same persons were re-chosen, under the Charter, but they never came to New England. On the 20th of October, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and John Humphry Deputy-Governor. On the 30th of April, 1629, John Endicott was appointed in London, to be governor of the Plantation in New England, and held the office until the arrival of the Governor (Winthrop), in 1630.

Deputy-Governors of Massachusetts.

1629 Thomas Goffe,* . . to 1629
1629 John Humphry, . . 1629
1629 Thomas Dudley, . . 1634
1634 Roger Ludlow, . . . 1635
1635 Richard Bellingham, . 1636
1636 John Winthrop, . . 1637
1637 Thomas Dudley, . . 1640
1640 Richard Bellingham, . 1641
1641 John Endicott, . . 1644
1644 John Winthrop, . . 1646
1646 Thomas Dudley, . . 1650
1650 John Endicott, . . . to 1651
1651 Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1653 Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1654 John Endicott, . . . 1655
1655 Richard Bellingham, . 1655
1655 Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1671 John Leverett, . . . 1673
1673 Samuel Symonds, to Oct. 1678
1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1679 Thomas Danforth, . 1686

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts.

1689 Thomas Danforth, to 1692.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts.

1692 May, Sir William Phipps.
1694 Nov., *William Stoughton*,†
1679 May, Earl of Bellomont.
1700 July, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July, The Council.
1702 June, Joseph Dudley.
1714-15 Feb., The Council
1714-15 March, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov., *William Tailer.*†
1716 Oct., Samuel Shute.
1722-23 Jan., *William Dummer.*
1728 July, William Burnet.
1728 Sept., *William Dummer.*
1730 June, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug., Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug., William Shirley.
1749 Sept., *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug., William Shirley.*
1756 Sept., *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April, The Council.
1757 Aug., Thomas Pownal.
1760 June, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug., Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug., *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 March, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May, Thomas Gage.

* Thomas Goffe never came to New England. John Humphry was elected but did not serve.

† Those whose names are printed in Italics were Acting Governors.

‡ In November, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having had the appointment in March, 1714; but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in 1716.

Lieut. Governors of Massachusetts.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . . 1706
1705-6 Jan., vacancy to Oct., 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1733 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1770 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of Massachusetts.

1780 John Hancock, . . . to 1785
1785 James Bowdoin, . . 1787
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8, 1793
1794 Samuel Adams, . . . 1797
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7, 1799
1800 Caleb Strong, . . . 1807
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10, 1808
1809 Christopher Gore, . . 1810
1810 Elbridge Gerry, . . 1812
1812 Caleb Strong, . . . 1816
1816 John Brooks, . . . 1823
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6, . 1825
1825 Levi Lincoln, . . . 1834
1834 John Davis, ... to 1836
1836 Edward Everett, . . 1840
1840 Marcus Morton, . . 1841
1841 John Davis, ... 1843
1843 Marcus Morton, . . 1844
1844 George N. Briggs, . . 1851
1851 George S. Boutwell, . 1853
1853 John H. Clifford, . . 1854
1854 Emory Washburn, . 1855
1855 Henry J. Gardner, . 1858
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks, . 1861
1861 John A. Andrew, . . 1865
1866 Alexander H. Bullock.

Lieut. Governors of Massachusetts.

1780 Thos. Cushing, Feb. 28, 1788
1788 Benjamin Lincoln, . to 1789
1789 *Samuel Adams*,* . . 1794
1794 *Moses Gill*, May 20, . 1800
1801 Sam. Phillips, Feb. 10, 1802
1802 Edward H. Robbins, . 1807
1805 *Levi Lincoln*, . . . 1809
1809 David Cobb, ... 1810
1810 William Gray, . . . 1812
1812 William Phillips, . . 1823
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb., . 1824
1824 *Marcus Morton*, July, 1825
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop, 1832
1833 *Samuel T. Armstrong*, 1836
1836 George Hull, . . . to 1843
1843 Henry H. Childs, . . 1844
1844 John Reed, ... 1851
1851 Henry W. Cushman, . 1853
1853 Elisha Huntington, . 1854
1854 William C. Plunkett, . 1855
1855 Simon Brown, . . . 1856
1856 Henry W. Benchley, . 1858
1858 Eliphalet Trask, . . 1861
1861 John Z. Goodrich, . . 1861
1861 John Nesmith, . . . 1862
1863 Joel Hayden, . . . 1865
1866 William Claflin.

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in Italics, were Acting-Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM 1789 TO 1867.

Caleb Strong,	1789-96	Tristam Dalton,	1789-91
Theodore Sedgwick,	1796-99	George Cabot,	1791-96
Samuel Dexter,	1799-1800	Benjamin Goodhue,	1796-1800
Dwight Foster,	1800-03	Jonathan Mason,	1800-03
John Q. Adams,	1803-08	Timothy Pickering,	1803-11
James Lloyd,	1808-13	Joseph B. Varnum,	1811-17
Christopher Gore,	1813-16	Harrison Gray Otis,	1817-22
Eli P. Ashmun,	1816-18	James Lloyd,	1822-26
Prentiss Mellen,	1818-20	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826-35
Elijah H. Mills,	1820-27	John Davis,	1835-41
Daniel Webster,	1827-41	Isaac C. Bates,	1841-45
Rufus Choate,	1841-45	John Davis,	1845-53
Daniel Webster,	1845-50	Edward Everett,	1853-54
Robert C. Winthrop,	1850-51	Julius Rockwell,	1854-55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851-51	Henry Wilson,	1855-
Charles Sumner,	1851-		

Mr. Sumner's term will expire March 3d, 1869; and Mr. Wilson's term will expire March 3d, 1871.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

FROM 1780 TO 1867.

John Avery,	1780-1806	John A. Bolles,	1843
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806-08	John G. Palfrey,	1844-48
William Tudor,	1808-10	William B. Calhoun,	1848-51
Benjamin Homans,	1810-12	Amasa Walker,	1851-53
Alden Bradford,	1812-24	Ephraim W. Wright,	1853-56
Edward D. Bangs,	1824-36	Francis DeWitt,	1856-58
John P. Bigelow,	1836-43	Oliver Warner,	1858-

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL,

FROM 1780 TO 1867.

Henry Gardner,	1780-83	Joseph Sewall,	1827-32
Thomas Ivers,	1783-87	Hezekiah Barnard,	1832-37
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787-92	David Wilder,	1837-43
Thomas Davis,	1792-97	John Mills,	1843
Peleg Coffin,	*1797-1801	Thomas Russell,	1844
Jonathan Jackson,	1802-06	Joseph Barrett,	1845-49
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806-08	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849-51
Josiah Dwight,	1808-10	Charles B. Hall,	1851-53
Thomas Harris,	1810-11	Jacob H. Loud,	1853-55
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811-12	Thomas J. Marsh,	1855
John T. Apthorp,	1812-17	Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856-61
Daniel Sargent,	1817-22	Henry K. Oliver,	1861-65
Nahum Mitchell,	1822-27	Jacob H. Loud,	1866-

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the Treasury on the resignation of Coffin, in 1802.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

UNDER THE PROVINCE CHARTER.

Anthony Checkley,	1692-1702	John Overing,	1739-41
Paul Dudley,	1702-18	Jeremiah Gridley,	1742
Thomas Newton,	1718-21	John Overing,	1743-48
John Overing,	1728-32	James Otis,	1748
John Read,	1733-35	Edmund Trowbridge,	1749-67
William Brattle,	1736	Jeremiah Gridley,	1767
William Brattle,	1738	Jonathan Sewall,	1767-69

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine, . .	1780–90	Rufus Choate, ...	1853
James Sullivan, . .	1790–1807	John Henry Clifford, . .	1854–58
Barnabus Bidwell, . . .	1807–10	Stephen Henry Phillips, .	1858–61
Perez Morton, ...	1810–32	Dwight Foster, ...	1861–64
James T. Austin, . . .	1832–43	Chester I. Reed,† . . .	1864–67
John Henry Clifford, . .	*1849–53	Charles Allen, ...	1867

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843, and re-established in 1849.

† Resigned during the session of the Legislature of 1867.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

[Established by Act of 1849.]

David Wilder, Jr., . . .	1849–54	Charles White, ...	1858–61
Joseph Mitchell, . . .	1854	Levi Reed,*	1861–65
Stephen N. Gifford, . .	1855	Henry S. Briggs, . . .	1866–
Chandler R. Ransom, .	1856–58		

* Resigned December 20, 1865, and JULIUS L. CLARKE, of Newton, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

FROM 1780 TO 1867.

The first General Court under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780, and was finally prorogued, (having held three sessions) May 19th, 1781. From this time until 1832, the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May ; and the General Court held two, and frequently three sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thos. Cushing, *resigned*, Jeremiah Powell,	1780–81	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–09
		Harrison Gray Otis,	1809–10
Jeremiah Powell,	1781–82	Harrison Gray Otis,	1810–11
Samuel Adams,	1782–83	Samuel Dana,	1811–12
Samuel Adams,	1783–84	Samuel Dana,	1812–13
Samuel Adams,	1784–85	John Phillips,	1813–14
Samuel Adams, *resigned*,	1785	John Phillips,	1814–15
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1785–86	John Phillips,	1815–16
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	John Phillips,	1816–17
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	John Phillips,	1817–18
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–89	John Phillips,	1818–19
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1789–90	John Phillips,	1819–20
Samuel Phillips,	1790–91	John Phillips,	1820–21
Samuel Phillips,	1791–92	John Phillips,	1821–22
Samuel Phillips,	1792–93	John Phillips,	1822–23
Samuel Phillips,	1793–94	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–24
Samuel Phillips,	1794–95	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1824–25
Samuel Phillips,	1795–96	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1825–26
Samuel Phillips,	1796–97	John Mills,	1826–27
Samuel Phillips,	1797–98	John Mills,	1827–28
Samuel Phillips,	1798–99	Sherman Leland,	1828–29
Samuel Phillips,	1799–1800	Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30
Samuel Phillips,	1800–01	Samuel Lathrop,	1830–31
David Cobb,	1802–03	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
David Cobb,	1803–04	William Thorndike,	1832
David Cobb,	1804–05	Benj. T. Pickman,	1833
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06	Benj. T Pickman,	1834
John Bacon,	1806–07	Benj. T. Pickman, *deceased*, George Bliss,	1835
Samuel Dana,	1807–08		

Horace Mann, ... 1836
Horace Mann, ... 1837
Myron Lawrence, ... 1838
Myron Lawrence, ... 1839
Daniel P. King, ... 1840
Daniel P. King, ... 1841
Josiah Quincy, Jr., . . . 1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, } 1843
Frederick Robinson, . . . }
Josiah Quincy, Jr., . . . 1844
Levi Lincoln, ... 1845
William B. Calhoun, . . . 1846
William B. Calhoun, . . . 1847
Zeno Scudder, ... 1848
Joseph Bell, ... 1849
Marshall P. Wilder, . . . 1850
Henry Wilson, ... 1851
Henry Wilson, ... 1852
Charles H. Warren, . . . 1853
Charles Edward Cook, . . 1854
Henry W. Benchley, . . . 1855
Elihu C. Baker, ... 1856
Charles W. Upham, . . . 1857
Charles W. Upham, . . . 1858
Charles A. Phelps, ... 1859
Charles A. Phelps, ... 1860
William Claflin, ... 1861
John H. Clifford, ... 1862
Jonathan E. Field, ... 1863
Jonathan E. Field, ... 1864
Jonathan E. Field, ... 1865
Joseph A. Pond, ... 1866
Joseph A. Pond, ... 1867
George O. Brastow, . . . 1868

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr., . . 1780-84
Samuel Cooper, ... 1785-95
Edward McLane, . . . 1796-99
Edward Paine Hayman, . 1800
George Elliot Vaughan, . 1801-02
Wendell Davis, ... 1803-05
John D. Dunbar, . . . 1806-07
Nathaniel Coffin, . . . 1808-10
Marcus Morton, ... 1811-12
Samuel F. McCleary, . . 1813-21
Samuel F. Lyman, . . . 1822
Paul Willard, ... 1823-29
Charles Calhoun, . . . 1830-42
Lewis Josselyn, ... 1843
Charles Calhoun, . . . 1844-50
Chauncey L. Knapp, . . 1851
F. H. Underwood, . . . 1852
Charles Calhoun, . . . 1853-54
Peter L. Cox, ... 1855-57
S. N. Gifford, ... 1858.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS.

Caleb Davis, ... 1780-81
Caleb Davis, *resigned*, . 1781-82
Nathaniel Gorham, . . 1782
Nathaniel Gorham, . . 1782-83
Tristram Dalton, . . . 1783-84
Tristram Dalton, . . . 1784-85
Nathaniel Gorham. . . 1785-86
Artemas Ward, ... 1786-87
James Warren, ... 1787-88
Theodore Sedgwick, . . 1788-89
David Cobb, ... 1789-90
David Cobb, ... 1790-91
David Cobb, ... 1791-92
David Cobb, ... 1792-93
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1793-94
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1794-95
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1795-96
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1796-97
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1797-98
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1798-99
Edward H. Robbins, . 1799-1800
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1800-01
Edward H. Robbins, . . 1801-02
John Coffin Jones, . . . 1802-03
Harrison Gray Otis, . . 1803-04
Harrison Gray Otis, . . 1804-05

Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1805-06
Perez Morton, ... 1806-07
Perez Morton, ... 1807-08
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1808-09
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1809-10
Perez Morton, *resigned*, . 1810-11
Joseph Story, ... 1811
Joseph Story, *resigned*, . 1811-12
Eleazer W. Ripley, . . . 1812
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1812-13
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1813-14
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1814-15
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1815-16
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1816-17
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1817-18
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1818-19
Timothy Bigelow, . . . 1819-20
Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*, 1820-21
Josiah Quincy, ... 1821
Josiah Quincy, *resigned*, 1821-22
Luther Lawrence, . . . 1822
Levi Lincoln, ... 1822-23
William C. Jarvis, . . . 1823-24
William C. Jarvis, . . . 1824-25
Timothy Fuller, . . . 1825-26
William C. Jarvis, . . . 1826-27
William C. Jarvis, . . . 1827-28
William B. Calhoun, . . 1828-29
William B. Calhoun, . . 1829-30
William B. Calhoun, . . 1830-31
William B. Calhoun, . . 1832
William B. Calhoun, . . 1833
William B. Calhoun, . . 1834
Julius Rockwell, ... 1835
Julius Rockwell, ... 1836
Julius Rockwell, ... 1837
Robert C. Winthrop, . . . 1838
Robert C. Winthrop, . . . 1839
Robert C. Winthrop, . . . 1840
George Ashmun, ... 1841
Thomas Kinnicut, ... 1842
Daniel P. King, ... 1843
Samuel H. Walley, Jr., . . 1844
Thomas Kinnicut, *resigned*, 1844
Samuel H. Walley, Jr., . . 1845
Samuel H. Walley, Jr., . . 1846
Ebenezer Bradbury, . . . 1847
F. B. Crowninshield, . . . 1848
F. B. Crowninshield, . . . 1849
Ensign H. Kellogg, . . . 1850
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., . . 1851
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., . . 1852
George Bliss, ... 1853
Otis P. Lord, ... 1854
Daniel C. Eddy, ... 1855
Charles A. Phelps, ... 1856
Charles A. Phelps, ... 1857
Julius Rockwell, ... 1858
Charles Hale, ... 1859
John A. Goodwin, ... 1860
John A. Goodwin, ... 1861
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1862
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1863
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1864
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1865
James M. Stone, ... 1866
James M. Stone, ... 1867
Harvey Jewell, ... 1868

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw, . . . 1780-81
George Richard Minot, . 1782-91
Henry Warren, . . . 1792-1802
Nicholas Tillinghast, . . 1803-05
Chas. Pinckney Sumner, 1806-07
Nicholas Tillinghast, . . 1808-09
Chas. Pinckney Sumner, 1810-11
Benjamin Pollard, . . . 1812-21
Pelham W. Warren, . . 1822-31
Luther S. Cushing, . . 1832-43
Charles W. Storey, . . 1844-50
Lewis Josselyn, ... 1851-52
William Schouler, . . . 1853
William Stowe, ... 1854
Henry A. Marsh, . . . 1855
W. E. P. Haskell, . . . 1856
William Stowe, ... 1857-61
William S. Robinson, . . 1862.

Table showing the Length of the Sessions of the Legislature and the No. of Representatives in each year since 1832.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session.	No. of Reps.
1832, .	January 4.	March 24.	80 days.	528
1833, .	" 2.	" 28.	86 "	574
1834, .	" 1.	April 2.	92 "	570
1835,* .	" 7.	" 8.	92 "	615
1836, .	" 6.	" 16.	102 "	619
1837, .	" 4.	" 20.	107 "	635
1838, .	" 3.	" 25.	113 "	480
1839, .	" 2.	" 10.	99 "	521
1840, .	" 1.	March 24.	84 "	521
1841, .	" 6.	" 18.	72 "	397
1842, .	" 5.	" 3.	58 "	336
1843, .	" 4.	" 24.	80 "	352
1844, .	" 3.	" 16.	74 "	321
1845, .	" 1.	" 26.	85 "	271
1846, .	" 7.	April 16.	100 "	264
1847, .	" 6.	" 26.	111 "	255
1848,* .	" 5.	May 10.	127 "	272
1849, .	" 3.	" 2.	120 "	263
1850, .	" 2.	" 3.	122 "	297
1851, .	" 1.	" 24.	146 "	396
1852, .	" 7.	" 22.	137 "	402
1853, .	" 5.	" 25.	142 "	288
1854, .	" 4.	April 29.	116 "	310
1855, .	" 3.	May 21.	138 "	380
1856, .	" 1.	June 6.	158 "	329
1857,* .	" 7.	May 30.	144 "	357
1858, .	" 6.	March 27.	81 "	240
1859,* .	" 5.	April 6.	92 "	240
1860,* .	" 4.	" 4.	92 "	240
1861,* .	" 2.	" 11.	100 "	240
1862, .	" 1.	" 30.	120 "	240
1863, .	" 7.	" 29.	113 "	240
1864, .	" 6.	May 14.	130 "	240
1865, .	" 4.	" 17.	137 "	240
1866, .	" 3.	" 30.	147 "	240
1867, .	" 2.	June 1.	150 "	240

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the Statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the General Statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; and one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent upon the rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 *to* 1775.*

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Appointed.		Left the Bench.		Died.
1692.	William Stoughton,	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1702.	Isaac Addington,	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Waitstill Winthrop,	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley,	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,	1769.	Appointed Governor.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUDGES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth,	1699.		1699.
1692.	Waitstill Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richard,	1694.		1694.
1693.	Samuel Sewall,	1718.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke,	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley,	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne,	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett,	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,	1729.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,	1718.	Resigned (?)	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley,	1745.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,	1737.		1737.
1729.	John Cushing,	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,	1738.	Temporary appointment.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall,	1752.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1760.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,	1769.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1775.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,	1772.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, since the Independence of the Country in 1776.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Appointed.		Left the Bench.		Died.
1775.	John Adams, ...	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing, . . .	1789.	Resigned.	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana, ...	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons, . .	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall, ...	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker, ...	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw, ...	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1868.	Resigned.	

JUSTICES.

1775.	William Cushing, . . .	1777.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1790.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1791.
1775.	William Reed, ...	1776.	Superseded.	(?)
1775.	Robert Treat Paine, . .	1776.	Superseded.	1814.
1776.	James Warren, . . .	1776.	Resigned.*	1808.
1776.	Jedediah Foster, . . .	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan, . . .	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall, ...	1789.	Resigned.	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner, . . .	1797.	Elected Governor.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana, ...	1791.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine, . .	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing, . . .	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes, . . .	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury, .	1803.	Removed.	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall, . . .	1814.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong, ...	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher, . . .	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick, . .	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker, ...	1814.	Appointed Chief Justice.	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson, . . .	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey, ...	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam, ...	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde, .	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln, ...	1825.	Elected Governor.	
1829.	Marcus Morton, . . .	1840.	Elected Governor.	

* Mr. Adams and Mr. Warren never took their seats on the Bench.

Appointed.		Left the Bench.		Died.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard, . . .	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	
1848.	Theron Metcalf, . . .	1865.	Resigned.	
1848.	Richard Fletcher, . . .	1853.	Resigned.	
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1860.	Appointed Chief Justice.	
1852.	Caleb Cushing, ...	1853.	Resigned.	
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	
1853.	Pliny Merrick, ...	1864.	Resigned.	
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,			
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman.			
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr.			
1865.	James D. Colt, ...	1866.	Resigned.	
1866.	Dwight Foster.			
1866.	John Wells.			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

Supreme Judicial Court.

[Vacancy in the office of Chief Justice.]

Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Concord, *Justice*, . . . Appointed 1860
Reuben A. Chapman, of Springfield, *Justice*, . . " 1860
Horace Gray, Jr., of Boston, *Justice*, ... " 1864
Dwight Foster, of Worcester, *Justice*, ... " 1866
John Wells, of Chicopee, *Justice*, ... " 1866

The salary of the Chief Justice is $5,500, and of each of the Associate Justices, $5,000.

Albert G. Browne, Jr., of Boston, *Reporter*. Salary, $300, and proceeds of Reports.

Charles Allen, of Boston, *Attorney-General*. Salary, $3,500, and $1,000 clerk hire.

Superior Court.

[Established in 1859.]

Seth Ames, Cambridge, *Chief Justice*, ... Salary $4,500
Julius Rockwell, Pittsfield, *Associate Justice*, . . . " 4,200
Otis P. Lord, Salem, *Associate Justice*, ... " "
Marcus Morton, Jr., Andover, *Associate Justice*, . . " "

Ezra Wilkinson, Dedham, *Associate Justice*, . . . Salary $4,200
Henry Vose, Boston, *Associate Justice*, ... " "
John P. Putnam, Boston, *Associate Justice*, . . . " "
Lincoln F. Brigham, New Bedford, *Associate Justice*, . " "
Chester I. Reed, Taunton, *Associate Justice*, . . " "
Charles Devens, Jr., Worcester, *Associate Justice*, . " "

Probate Courts and Courts of Insolvency.

There is a PROBATE COURT and COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county, but the judges of the several counties may in case of necessity or convenience interchange services and perform each others' duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers, may be found among the list of County officers.

Police Courts and Municipal Courts.

ADAMS.—*Justice*, Joel Bacon; salary, $800. *Special Justices*, Charles Marsh, Henry P. Phillips.

BOSTON.—(Municipal Court.) John W. Bacon, *Chief Justice*. Mellen Chamberlain, Francis W. Hurd, *Associate Justices*. Salary, $3,000 each. *Clerks*, William T. Connolly, civil side; salary, $2,000. John C. Leighton, criminal side; salary, $2,500.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Justice*, John S. Ladd; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Geo. W. Livermore, H. W. Muzzey. *Clerk*, Fred. Goodfellow; salary, $800.

CHARLESTOWN.—*Justice*, George W. Warren; salary, $1,200. *Special Justices*, Charles Robinson, Jr., John W. Pettengill. *Clerk*, Andrew J. Bailey; salary, $500.

CHELSEA.—*Justice*, Hamlet Bates; salary, $1,300. *Special Justices*, Erastus Rugg, Hosea Ilsley.

CHICOPEE.—*Justice*, Edwin O. Carter; salary, $900.

FALL RIVER.—*Justice*, Louis Lapham; salary, $1,000. *Special Justice*, James Ford. *Clerk*, Augustus B. Leonard; salary, $500.

GLOUCESTER.—*Justice*, James Davis; salary, $800. *Special Justice*, Elbridge G. Friend.

HAVERHILL.—*Justice*, Henry Carter; salary, $1,200. *Special Justices*, Thorndike D. Hodges, William E. Blunt. *Clerk*, Joseph K. Jenness; salary, $600.

LAWRENCE.—*Justice*, William Stevens; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, William H. P. Wright, Gilbert E. Hood. *Clerk*, Henry L. Sherman; salary, $800.

LEE.—*Justice*, Isaac C. Ives; salary, $400. *Special Justices*, James Bullard, Franklin W. Gibbs.

LOWELL.—*Justice*, Nathan Crosby; salary, $2,200. *Special Justices*, George Stevens, John Davis. *Clerk*, Samuel P. Hadley; salary, $1,000.

LYNN.—*Justice*, James R. Newhall; salary, $1,000. *Special Justice*, Nathan M. Hawkes. *Clerk*, Henry C. Oliver; salary, $600.

MILFORD.—*Justice*, Charles A. Dewey, Jr.; salary, $1,000. *Special Justices*, Abraham Mead, Elias Whitney.

NEW BEDFORD.—*Justice*, Alanson Borden; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Edmund Anthony, W. W. Crapo. *Clerk*, Francis L. Porter; salary, $800.

NEWBURYPORT.—*Justice*, William E. Currier; salary, $900. *Special Justices*, Henry W. Chapman, John N. Pike. *Clerk*, Edward W. Rand; salary, $500.

PITTSFIELD.—*Justice*, Phineas L. Page; salary, $800. *Special Justices*, George S. Willis, James H. Dunham.

ROXBURY.—*Justice*, Peter S. Wheelock; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Ira Allen, Solomon A. Bolster. *Clerk*, Phineas B. Smith, Jr.; salary, $500.

SALEM.—*Justice*, Joseph G. Waters; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Stephen P. Webb, J. B. F. Osgood. *Clerk*, Sam'l P. Andrews; salary, $900.

SPRINGFIELD.—*Justice*, James H. Morton; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Charles A. Winchester, Edward Morris.

TAUNTON.—(Municipal Court.) *Justice*, William H. Fox. *Special Justice*, William E. Fuller. *Clerk*, James P. Ellis.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—*Justice*, John R. Bulkley; salary, $300. *Special Justices*, Andrew M. Smith, Henry L. Sabin.

WORCESTER.—*Justice*, William N. Green; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, W. W. Rice, George Swan. *Clerk*, Clark Jillson; salary, $900.

District-Attorneys.

[Elected by the several Districts for terms of three years, ending January, 1869.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT.—Middlesex County, Isaac S. Morse, of Lowell. Salary, $1,500.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Essex County, Alfred A. Abbott, of South Danvers. Salary, $1,500.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, George Marston, of Barnstable. Salary, $1,500.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.—Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, Edward L. Pierce, of Milton. Salary, $1,500.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.—Worcester County, Hartley Williams, of Worcester. Salary, $1,500.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Hampden and Berkshire Counties, Edward B. Gillett, of Westfield. Salary, $1,500.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.—Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Samuel T. Spaulding, of Northampton. Salary, $1,000.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—George P. Sanger, of Boston. Salary, $3,500. Patrick R. Guiney, (appointed by Governor and Council,) Assistant-Attorney. Salary, $2,100.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds and County Treasurer, are elected by the people of the several Counties for terms of *three* years. The current triennial term of Sheriffs expires on the first Wednesday of January, 1869, and that of Registers of Deeds and County Treasurers, in January, 1868.

Registers of Probate and Insolvency, and Clerks of Courts, are elected for terms of *five* years. The current term of the former expires in January, 1869; that of the latter in 1872.

Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Courts are paid by fees. Sheriffs and County Treasurers are, by Sections 37 and 70 of Chapter 17 of the General Statutes, paid by fixed salaries.

County Commissioners are elected one annually, and severally for terms of *three* years; and two Special Commissioners are elected every third year, the current term ending in December, 1868.

By Section 29 of Chapter 17 of the General Statutes, the County Commissioners and Special Commissioners of the various Counties are paid a gross sum, in full for their services and travel, the same to be apportioned to each, according to the number of days' service and actual amount of travel performed by each respectively.

By the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to designate and commission a certain number of Justices of the Peace, as Trial Justices, in the several Counties to try criminal cases. No Justice of the Peace not thus designated and commissioned has any power or authority in criminal cases, except to receive complaints and issue warrants, for which no fees are to be allowed.

By the provisions of Chapter 187 of the Acts of 1860, each Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless such designation is sooner revoked, or unless his commission as Justice of the Peace shall sooner expire.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY—Incorporated, 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Joseph M. Day, Barnstable, $900
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Jonathan Higgins, Orleans, 900
Sheriff—David Bursley, Barnstable, ... 500
Clerk of Courts—James B. Crocker, of Yarmouth.
County Treasurer—Samuel Higgins, Chatham, ... 500
Register of Deeds—Frederick Scudder, Barnstable.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $1,300,)—
Daniel Paine, Truro, ... Term expires December, 1868
James S. Howes, Dennis, . . . " " " 1869
Eben S. Whittemore, Sandwich, . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Elisha Taylor, Yarmouth, . . . Term expires December, 1868
Isaac Bea, Chatham, ... " " " 1868
Trial Justices—Ebenezer Bacon, Barnstable; James B. Crocker, Yarmouth; Richard S. Wood, Falmouth; Marshall S. Underwood, Dennis; Frederick Hebard, Dennis; E. Stowell Whittemore, Sandwich; Isaac Bea, Chatham; Smith K. Hopkins, Truro.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—Incorporated, 1761.

Shire Town, LENOX.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—James T. Robinson, Adams, $1,200
Register of Probate and Insolvency—A. J. Waterman, Lenox, 1,200
Sheriff—Graham A. Root, Sheffield, ... 1,300
Clerk of Courts—Henry W. Taft, Lenox.
County Treasurer—George J. Tucker, Lenox, ... 1,000 00
Registers of Deeds—North District, Richard Whitney, Lanesboro'; Middle District, George J. Tucker, Lenox; South District, Isaac Seeley, Great Barrington.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $1,700,)—
William T. Filley, Lanesboro', . . Term expires, December, 1868
Henry Noble, Pittsfield, . . . " " " 1869
William H. Hill, Lenox, . . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Emmons Arnold, Sheffield, . . Term expires, December, 1868
John B. Wells, Cheshire, . . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—Joshua M. Sears, Sandisfield; William S. Tucker, Lenox; William S. Huntington, North Becket; Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge; Charles J. Kittredge, Hinsdale; Waterman Brown, Clarksburg; William C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge; Billings Palmer, Great Barrington.

BRISTOL COUNTY—Incorporated, 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Edm'd H. Bennett, Taunton, $1,500
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Austin S. Cushman, N. Bedford, ... 1,300
Sheriff—C. B. H. Fessenden, New Bedford, ... 1,200
Clerk of Courts—Simeon Borden, Fall River.
County Treasurer—Thomas J. Lothrop, Taunton, . . . 1,200
Registers of Deeds—North District, Joseph Wilbar, Taunton; South District, Charles C. Sayer, New Bedford.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $2,500,)—
Ezra P. Brownell, Westport, . . Term expires, December, 1868
Eben B. Towne Rayham, . . " " " 1869
Elisha Thornton, Jr., New Bedford, " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Guilford H. Hathway, Fall River, . Term expires, December, 1868
George H. Carpenter, Rehoboth, . " " " 1868
Trial Justices.—Albert A. Roteh, Easton; Jonathan B. Slade, Somerset; George H. Gifford, Westport; Erastus M. Reed, Mansfield; Mason Barney, Jr., Swansea; James P. Ellis, Taunton; Ebenezer W. Pierce, Freetown; Henry Rice, Attleborough.

DUKES COUNTY—Incorporated, 1683.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Theo. G. Mayhew, Edgartown, $500
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Hebron Vincent, Edgartown, 600
Sheriff—Samuel Keniston, Edgartown, ... 300
Clerk of the Courts—Richard L. Pease, Edgartown,
County Treasurer—Barnard C. Marchant, Edgartown, . . . 100
Register of Deeds—John S. Smith, Edgartown, ... 200
County Commissioners, (compensation, $200,)—
Charles J. Barney, Edgartown, . Term expires, December, 1868
John W. Mayhew, Chilmark, . " " " 1869
James Mayhew, Tisbury, . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Abraham C. White, Gosnold, . Term expires, December, 1868
Joseph S. Adams, Tisbury, . . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—David Davis, Edgartown; Eliakim Norton, Tisbury.

ESSEX COUNTY—Incorporated, 1634.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE, AND NEWBURYPORT.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—George F. Choate, Salem, . $2,500
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Abner C. Goodell, Salem, 2,000
Assistant-Register—James Ropes, Salem, ... 1,500
Sheriff—Horatio G. Herrick, Saugus, ... 1,800
Clerk of the Courts—Asahel Huntington, Salem.
County Treasurer—Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, . . . 1,800
Register of Deeds—Ephraim Brown, Salem.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $4,000)—
Abram D. Waitt, Ipswich, . . Term expires, December, 1868
James Kimball, Salem, . . . " " " 1869
Jackson B. Swett, Haverhill, . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Nathaniel H. Griffith, Groveland, . Term expires, December, 1868
Moses F. Whittier, Rowley, . . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—William Fabens, Marblehead; David Choate, Essex; Joseph Farley, Ipswich; Israel W. Andrews, Danvers; George Turner, Amesbury; James Hill, Beverly; Elijah P. Robinson, Saugus; Benjamin C. Perkins, South Danvers; J. Scott Todd, Rowley; Henry Dennis, Rockport; William M. Rogers, Methuen; Orlando B. Tenney, Georgetown; Benjamin Evans, Salisbury; Nehemiah F. Emery, West Newbury; George H. Poor, Andover; Thorndike D. Hodges, Haverhill.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Incorporated, 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Charles Mattoon, Greenfield, $900
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Chester C. Conant, Greenfield, 900
Sheriff—Samuel H. Reed, Greenfield, ... 800
Clerk of the Courts—Edward E. Lyman, Greenfield.
County Treasurer—Bela Kellogg, Greenfield, ... 600
Register of Deeds—Humphrey Stevens, Greenfield.
County Commissioners, [compensation, $1,200)—
Alvan Hall, Ashfield, . . . Term expires, December, 1868
Richard C. Arms, Deerfield, . . " " " 1869
Davis Goddard, Orange, . . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
John M. Smith, Sunderland, . . Term expires, December, 1868
James M. Crafts, Whately, . . " " " 1868

Trial Justices—Sanford Goddard, Montague; Wendell T. Davis, Almon Brainard, Greenfield; Hiram Woodward, Orange; Luther Dudley, North Leverett; Hugh B. Miller, Coleraine; Samuel D. Bardwell, Shelburne Falls; Richard E. Field, Charlemont.

HAMPDEN COUNTY—Incorporated, 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Wm. S. Shurtleff, Springfield, $1,300
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Samuel B. Spooner, Springfield, ... 1,200
Sheriff—Frederick Bush, Springfield, ... 1,250
Clerk of the Courts—George B. Morris, Springfield.
County Treasurer—M. Wells Bridge, Springfield, . . . 1,000
Register of Deeds—James E. Russell, Springfield.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $1,700,)—
Daniel G. Potter, Monson, . . . Term expires, December, 1868
William M. Lewis, Blandford, . . " " " 1869
Phineas Stedman, Chicopee, . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Edwin D. Ball, Holyoke, . . . Term expires, December, 1868
Albert D. Bagg, West Springfield, . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—Gamaliel Collins, Palmer; William B. C. Pearsons, Holyoke; Austin Fuller, Monson; Solomon C. Spellman, South Wilbraham; Joseph H. Blair, Palmer.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—Incorporated, 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—S. F. Lyman, Northampton, $900
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Luke Lyman, Northampton, 900
Sheriff—Henry A. Longley, Belchertown, ... 1,000
Clerk of the Courts—W. P. Strickland, Ware.
County Treasurer—Henry S. Gere, Northampton, . . . 800
Register of Deeds—Harvey Kirkland, Northampton.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $1,200,)—
Elisha H. Brewster, Worthington, . Term expires, December, 1868
Enoch H. Lyman, Westhampton, . " " " 1869
William C. Eaton, Ware, . . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
L. S. Nash, Granby, ... Term expires, December, 1868
Justin Thayer, Northampton, . . " " " 1868

Trial Justices—Franklin D. Richards, Ware; Charles Richards, Enfield; Franklin Dickinson, Belchertown; Oliver Pease, Amherst; William P. Strickland, Northampton; Elisha H. Brewster, Worthington; Seth Warner, Easthampton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Incorporated, 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE AND LOWELL.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—William A. Richardson, Cambridge, ... $2,500
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Jos. H. Tyler, E. Cambridge, . 2,000
Assistant-Register—Isaac F. Jones, East Cambridge, . . . 1,500
Sheriff—Charles Kimball, Lowell, ... 2,200
Clerk of the Courts—Benjamin F. Ham, Cambridge.
Assistant-Clerk—John J. Sawyer, Somerville, ... 1,500
County Treasurer—Amos Stone, Charlestown, ... 2,000
Registers of Deeds—North District—Ithamar W. Beard, Lowell; South District, Charles B. Stevens, Cambridge.
County Commissioners,* (compensation, $4,800,)—
Edward J. Collins, Newton, ... Term expires, 1868
Leonard Huntress, Tewksbury, ... " " 1868
Joseph H. Waitt, Malden, ... " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
William W. Edgarton, Shirley, ... Term expires, 1868
William Hastings, Framingham, ... " " 1868
Trial Justices—Morris O'Connell, Lexington; Josiah Rutter, Waltham; Benjamin G. Hill, Malden; Edward A. Upton, South Reading; Parker L. Converse, and Joshua P. Converse, Woburn; Joseph Reynolds, Concord; Samuel W. Rowe, Groton; Luther Prescott, Westford; Clement Meserve, Hopkinton; William Seaver, Ashland; Andrew J. Clough, Shirley; Francis Tufts, Somerville; David Heard, Wayland; Stephen W. Trowbridge, Newton; Alden Leland, Hollis-ton; Henry Sceva, Townsend; Moses L. Morse, Stoneham; George L. Sleeper, Natick; Colman S. Adams, Framingham; Cephas Brig-ham, Newton; Andrew H. Briggs, Melrose; Luther D. Sawyer, Watertown; Richard Tolman, Tewksbury; James T. Joslin, Hudson; Benjamin F. Hayes, Medford.

* The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk.

NANTUCKET COUNTY—Incorporated, 1695.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Edward M. Gardner, . . $500
Register of Probate and Insolvency—William Barney, . . . 600
Sheriff—Joseph McCleave, ... 300
Clerk of the Courts—George Cobb.
County Treasurer—Samuel Swain.
Register of Deeds—Asa G. Bunker.
Trial Justice—William Barney, Nantucket.

NOTE.—The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the power and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY—Incorporated, 1792.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—George White, Quincy . . . $2,000
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Jona. H. Cobb, Dedham, . 1,500
Assistant-Register—Jona. Doggett Cobb, ... 800
Sheriff—John W. Thomas, Dedham, ... 1,200
Clerk of the Courts—Erastus Worthington, Dedham.
County Treasurer—Chauncey C. Churchill, Dedham, . . . 1,300
Register of Deeds—James Foord, Dedham.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $3,000,)—
David H. Bates, Braintree, . . Term expires, December, 1868
Milton M. Fisher, Medway, . . " " " 1869
Joseph M. Churchill, Milton, . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Otis Cary, Foxborough, . . . Term expires, December, 1868
Amos H. Holbrook, Bellingham, . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—James Humphrey, Weymouth; Samuel Warner, Wrentham; Frederick D. Ely, Dedham; John Quincy Adams and William S. Morton, Quincy; Charles M. S. Churchill, Milton; George K. Daniell, Needham; Alfred Fales, Foxborough; Abel B. Berry and J. White Belcher, Randolph; Halsey J. Boardman, Stoughton; Charles H. Deans, Medway; Solomon J. Beal, Cohasset; Charles Endicott, Canton; Alpheus A. Russegue, Franklin; Bradford Kingman, Brookline; Thomas F. Temple, Dorchester.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Incorporated, 1685.

Shire Town—PLYMOUTH.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro', $1,300
Register of Probate and Insolvency—D. E. Damon, Plymouth, . 1,200
Sheriff—James Bates, East Bridgewater, ... 900
Clerk of the Courts—William H. Whitman, Plymouth.
County Treasurer—William R. Sever, Plymouth, . . . 1,000
Register of Deeds—William S. Danforth, Plymouth.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $2,500,)—
Charles H. Paine, Halifax, . . Term expires, December, 1868
Harrison Staples, Lakeville, . . " " " 1869
William P. Corthell, Abington, . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
Alden S. Bradford, Kingston, . . Term expires, December, 1868
Jedediah Dwelley, Hanover, . . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—William Bates, Wareham; Ebenezer Pickens, Middleborough; William H. Osborne, East Bridgewater; Isaac Hersey, Abington; James S. Lewis, Hingham; Austin Packard, West Bridgewater; Albert Mason, Plymouth; Caleb W. Prouty, Scituate; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Rufus L. Thacher and Jonas R. Perkins, North Bridgewater; Elisha G. Leach, Bridgewater.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Incorporated, 1643.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Isaac Ames, Boston, . . $3,000
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Wm. C. Brown, Chelsea, . 3,000
Assistant-Register—S. L. Thorndike, ... 1,500
Sheriff—John M. Clark, Boston, ... 2,500
Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court—George C. Wilde, Boston.
Assistant-Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court—George W. Nichols, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Side)—Joseph A. Willard, Boston.
" " " (*Assistant*)—Edwin A. Wadleigh.
" " " (*Criminal Side*)—F. H. Underwood, Boston.
City and County Treasurer—Frederic U. Tracy, Boston.
Register of Deeds—James Rice, Boston.

NOTE.—In the City of Boston, the Board of Aldermen have all the powers and duties of County Commissioners, except in relation to trials by jury and recovery of damages in such trials, in cases of laying out or discontinuing highways. The Treasurer of the City of Boston is likewise County Treasurer.

WORCESTER COUNTY—Incorporated, 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Henry Chapin, Worcester, . $2,500
Register of Probate and Insolvency—John J. Piper, Fitchburg, . 2,000
Assistant-Register—Charles E. Stevens, Worcester, . . . 1,500
Sheriff—J. S. C. Knowlton, Worcester, ... 2,000
Clerk of the Courts—Joseph Mason, Worcester.
Assistant-Clerk—John A. Dana, Worcester.
County Treasurer—Charles A. Chase, Worcester, . . . 1,800
Register of Deeds—Alexander H. Wilder, Worcester.
County Commissioners, (compensation, $4,000,)—
Amory Holman, Bolton, . . . Term expires, December, 1868
Velorous Taft, Upton, . . . " " " 1869
J. Warren Bigelow, Rutland, . . " " " 1870
Special Commissioners—
William H. Davis, Webster, . . Term expires, December, 1868
D. F. Parmenter, Holden, . . . " " " 1868
Trial Justices—Thornton K. Ware, Fitchburg; Edwin Woods, Barre; Joseph F. Hitchcock, Warren; Zadoc A. Taft, Uxbridge; Daniel H. Bemis, Clinton; Luther Hill, Spencer; David F. Parmenter, Holden; John H. Stockwell, Webster; J. Evarts Greene, North Brookfield; James W. White, Grafton; Samuel Clark, Northborough; Henry C. Rice, Worcester; Samuel W. Heath, East Douglas; Bethuel Ellis, Winchendon; Edmund J. Mills, Sutton; Arthur Cook, Blackstone; Ebenezer M. Hosmer, West Boylston; Samuel M. Griggs, Westborough; E. Wyman Stone, Templeton; Charles H. Merriam, Leominster; Thomas E. Glazier, Gardner; Sylvester Dresser, Southbridge; Theodore S. Johnson, Blackstone; Franklin R. Haskell, Athol.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[Established by Act of April 21, 1852. See also chap. 220 of Acts of 1863, and chap. 263 of Acts of 1866.]

The Board consists of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and President of the Agricultural College, *ex-officiis;* one member from each of the Agricultural Societies in the Commonwealth that receives an annual bounty from the State; and of three members appointed by the Governor and Council. The members are divided into three classes, and hold office for three years, the term of office of one class expiring on the first Wednesday of February annually. No compensation is allowed to any member of the Board, except for personal expenses when engaged in ths duties of the Board. The Board constitutes a Board of Overseers of the Agricultural College.

Appointed by the Governor and Council.—Ephraim W. Bull, Concord; Louis Agassiz, Cambridge; Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester.

Chosen by the County Societies.

Massachusetts,	Leverett Saltonstall, Newton.
Essex,	George B. Loring, Salem.
Middlesex,	John B. Moore, Concord.
" North,	Asa Clement, Dracut.
" South,	John Johnson, Jr., Framingham.
Worcester,	Thomas W. Ward, Shrewsbury.
" West,	Courtland Sanderson, Phillipston.
" North,	Thomas Billings, Lunenburg.
" South,	Newton S. Hubbard, Brimfield.
" South-East,	William Knowlton, Upton.
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,	Henry L. Porter, Hatfield.
Hampshire,	Levi Stockbridge, Amherst.
Highland,	Monroe F. Watkins, Hinsdale.
Hampden,	William Birnie, Springfield.
" East,	H. S. Ward, Monson.
Union, (at Blandford,)	E. W. Boise, Blandford.
Franklin,	John M. Smith, Sunderland.
Berkshire,	Alexander Hyde, Lee.
Hoosac Valley,	John L. Cole, Williamstown.

Housatonic,	T. D. Thatcher, Lee.
Norfolk,	Charles C. Sewall, Medfield.
Bristol,	Avery P. Slade, Somerset.
" Central,	Nathan Durfee, Fall River.
Plymouth,	Charles G. Davis, Plymouth.
Hingham,	Albert Fearing, Hingham.
Marshfield,	George M. Baker, Marshfield.
Barnstable,	Geo. A. King, Barnstable.
Nantucket,	James Thompson, Nantucket.
Martha's Vineyard,	John Pierce, Edgartown.

Charles L. Flint, Secretary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[Established by Act of April 20, 1837.]

The Board consists of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, *ex officiis*, and eight members, one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council.

James Freeman Clarke, West Roxbury,	Term expires, 1868
John P. Marshall, Somerville,	" " 1869
George D. Wildes, Salem,	" " 1870
William Rice, Springfield,	" " 1871
Emory Washburn, Cambridge,	" " 1872
Samuel T. Seelye, Easthampton,	" " 1873
John D. Philbrick, Boston,	" " 1874
David H. Mason, Newton,	" " 1875

Joseph White, Secretary and Treasurer. Office in the Library.
Samuel C. Jackson, Assistant-Secretary.
Abner J. Phipps, Agent.

COMMISSIONERS, ETC.

INSURANCE.—John E. Sanford, Taunton.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.—Samuel G. Howe, Boston, *Chairman;* Nathan Allen, Lowell; Josiah C. Blaisdell, Fall River; Edward Earle, Worcester; Charles H. Warren, Boston. *General Agent*, H. B. Wheelwright, Taunton; *Secretary*, F. B. Sanborn, Concord. Office, State House.

ON PUBLIC LANDS.—Franklin Haven, Boston; E. C. Purdy, Somerville; Artemas Lee, Templeton.

LIQUOR.—John I. Baker, Beverly.

SAVINGS BANKS.—F. M. Stone, Waltham.

HOOSAC TUNNEL, &c.—Charles Hudson, Lexington; James M. Shute, Somerville; Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg. Benjamin H. Latrobe, Baltimore, *Consulting Engineer.*

CAPE COD HARBOR.—Paul Hill, Richard A. Pease, James Gifford.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.—George Tyler Bigelow, Emory Washburn, Samuel Ashburner.

INSPECTOR OF LEATHER.—George C. Hodgdon, Salem.

INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GASMETERS.—Frederick E. Stimpson, West Roxbury.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FISH.—William Cogswell, Salem.

INSPECTOR OF POT AND PEARL ASHES.—Moody D. Cook, Newburyport.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LUMBER.—George W. Cram, Boston.

ON PILOTS FOR THE PORT OF BOSTON.—John Williams, Chelsea; Elias E. Davison, Boston. (Chap. 176, Acts of 1862.)

CATTLE.—Charles P. Preston, Danvers; Elisha F Thayer, Newton; Francis D. Lincoln, Brimfield.

STATE DIRECTORS OF WESTERN RAILROAD.—George A. Shaw, Boston; Avery Plumer, Boston; Sylvander Johnson, Adams; Moses Kimball, Boston.

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH BOSTON FLATS.—Joshua N. Marshall, Lowell; S. W. Bowerman, Pittsfield; George O. Brastow, Somerville; F. W. Bird, Walpole; Joshua C. Stone, New Bedford; Avery Plumer, Boston; George Heywood, Concord; Levi Stockbridge, Hadley; W. J. R. Evans, West Roxbury.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The government of each is vested in a Board of Five Trustees, one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council, and the place of the senior member, as arranged in the following order, to be vacated each year.

Worcester.

William Workman, Worcester, 1867; Samuel E. Sewall, Melrose, 1868; Robert W. Hooper, Boston, 1869; Edwin F. Jenks, Adams, 1870; Henry Chapin, Worcester, 1871.

Superintendent.—Merrick Bemis, M. D.

Taunton.

Oliver Ames, Easton, 1867; Charles Edward Cook, Boston, 1868; LeBaron Russell, Boston, 1869; Charles R. Atwood, Taunton, 1870; George Howland, New Bedford, 1871.

Superintendent.—George C. S. Choate, M. D.

Northampton.

Edmund H. Sawyer, Easthampton, 1867; Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Amherst, 1868; Silas M. Smith, Northampton, 1869; Eliphalet Trask, Springfield, 1870; Henry L. Sabin, Williamstown, 1871.

Superintendent.—Pliny Earle, M. D.

HOSPITAL AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

[Board of three Inspectors, Chapter 262, Acts of 1854.]

Joseph McKean Churchill, Milton; C. H. Warren, Boston; J. D. Wheeler, Grafton.

Marcus M. Nye, Superintendent of Quarantine Hospital and Custodian of the State property.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

At Westborough.

[Established, 1847.]

The government consists of a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Governor and Council.

Trustees.—Edward A. Goodnow, Worcester; George C. Davis, Northborough; Pliny Nickerson, Boston; Henry Chickering, Pittsfield; Stephen G. Deblois, Boston; Jones S. Davis, Holyoke.

Superintendent.—Orville K. Hutchinson. *Treasurer.*—George C. Davis.

NAUTICAL BRANCH, STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

[Established, 1859.]

Trustees.—Alfred C. Hersey, Thomas Russell, Boston; Wm. T. Davis, Plymouth; Wm. Fabens, Marblehead; Matthew Howland, New Bedford; Osborne Howes, of the Board of Trade; Benjamin L. Allen, of the Boston Marine Society. Charles W. Reed, *Treasurer.*

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Lancaster.

[Established, 1855.]

The government is constituted like that of the State Reform School.

Trustees.—Jacob Fisher, Lancaster; Russell Sturgis, Jr., Boston; George Cummings, Lancaster; Albert Tolman, Worcester; Frank B. Fay, Chelsea; Daniel Denny, Dorchester; George B. Emerson, Boston.

Superintendent.—Marcus Ames. *Treasurer.*—Frank B. Fay, Chelsea.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

At South Boston.

Board of twelve Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Governor and Council, (chap. 150, Acts of 1850,) viz.:—

John Flint, Boston; Stephen M. Weld, West Roxbury; Josiah Bartlett, Concord; James B. Congdon, New Bedford; Henry G. Denny, Dorchester; Lewis Allen, South Danvers.

Eight additional Trustees are appointed by the Corporation.

STATE PRISON.

At Charlestown.

Three Inspectors; one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council, for a term of three years.

Inspectors.—Nehemiah Boynton, Chelsea, 1863; Joseph D. Pinder, Lowell, 1869; Everett Torrey, Charlestown, 1870.

Warden.—Gideon Haynes, appointed April, 1858; *Deputy-Warden*, Benjamin L. Mayhew; *Clerk*, William Peirce; *Physician*, Amos B. Bancroft; *Chaplain*, George J. Carleton.

Agent for Discharged Convicts.—Daniel Russell.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.

The Board of Inspectors consists of three members each; one member to be appointed annually. Salary, $100 per annum, and travelling expenses.

Bridgewater.

Inspectors.—Joseph B. Thaxter, Hingham; James Ford, Fall River; James H. Mitchell, East Bridgewater.

Superintendent.—Levi L. Goodspeed; *Physician*, Samuel Young.

Tewksbury.

Inspectors.—George P. Elliot, Billerica; Francis H. Nourse, Lowell; Benjamin C. Perkins, South Danvers.

Superintendent.—Thomas J. Marsh; *Physician*, Jonathan Brown.

Monson.

Inspectors.—Thomas Rice, Shrewsbury; Gordon M. Fisk, Palmer; Eleazer Porter, Hadley.

Superintendent.— ——— ———; *Physician*, Joseph D. Nichols.

COLLEGES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THEIR PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Corporation.

Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., *President.*

Fellows.

Hon. John A. Lowell,
Hon. E. R. Hoar,
Hon. Martin Brimmer,
Rev. George Putnam,
Hon. Francis B. Crowninshield.

Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, (*Treasurer.*)

BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

Hon. John H. Clifford, *President of the Board.*
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., *Secretary of the Board.*

Ex-Officio Members.

Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., *President.*
Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, *Treasurer.*

Elective Members.

[Term of office expires, 1868.]

Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. Jacob Sleeper,
Winslow Lewis, Hon. Joseph M. Churchill.
Rev. Rollin H. Neale,

[Term of office expires, 1869.]

Hon. William A. Richardson, Rev. Reuben T. Robinson,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Rev. Edward E. Hale.
Rev. Lorenzo R. Thayer,

[Term of office expires, 1870.]

David H. Mason, Benjamin S. Rotch.
Francis Cogswell, Vacancy.
Rev. James Walker,

[Term of office expires, 1871.]

Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., James Lawrence,
Hon. George M. Brooks, Rev. Thomas B. Thayer.
Hon. John W. Bacon,

[Term of office expires, 1872.]

Nathaniel Thayer, Hon. Darwin E. Ware,
William Gray, Samuel Eliot.
James Freeman Clarke,

[Term of office expires, 1873.]

Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Lee,
Seth Sweetser, Vacancy.
Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch,

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Corporation.

William A. Stearns, D. D., *President.*

Joseph Vaill, William P. Paine, Lewis Sabine,
Ebenezer Alden, Henry Morris, Richard S. Storrs, Jr.,
Samuel Williston, Edward S. Dwight, Samuel Bowles,
Henry Edwards, Alpheus Hardy, Henry Ward Beecher.
Jonathan C. Perkins, Nathan Allen,
Alexander H. Bullock, Edward B. Gillett,

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Mark Hopkins, D. D., *President.*

Trustees.

Henry L. Sabin, Henry W. Bishop, Augustus C. Thompson,
Charles Stoddard, Adam Reid, Erastus C. Benedict,
William Hyde, Nahum Gale, James D. Colt,
John Todd, Joseph White, John Z. Goodrich,
Absalom Peters, Homer Bartlett, Robert R. Booth.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

Oliver Dean, *President.*

Trustees.

Oliver Dean,	Thomas J. Greenwood,	Thomas Crane,
Lucius R. Paige,	Charles Tufts,	Charles H. Rogers,
Thomas A. Goddard,	Richard Frothingham,	Thomas B. Thayer,
Alonzo A. Miner,	Charles Robinson, Jr.,	Nathaniel Adams,
Israel Washburn, Jr.,	Timothy Cotting,	Timothy T. Sawyer,
Eli Ballou,	James O. Curtis,	Charles H. Leonard.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

William S. Clark, *President.*

Trustees.

Marshall P. Wilder,	Charles C. Sewall,	Wm. B. Washburn,
Charles G. Davis,	Paoli Lathrop,	Henry L. Whiting,
Nathan Durfee,	Phineas Stedman,	D. Waldo Lincoln,
Henry Colt,	Allen W. Dodge,	Henry F. Hills.
George Marston,	Vacancy.	

Trustees ex officiis.

His Excellency Alexander H. Bullock.
William S. Clark, *President of College.*
Hon. Charles L. Flint, *Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.*
Hon. Joseph White, *Secretary of the Board of Education.*

TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS

WITH THE

POST-OFFICES THEREIN.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Abington,	Abington.
	North Abington.
	South Abington.
	East Abington.
Acton,	Acton.
	South Acton.
	West Acton.
Acushnet,	Acushnet.
	Long Plain.
Adams,	Adams.
	North Adams.
	Blackington.
Agawam,	Agawam.
	Feeding Hills.
Alford,	Alford.
Amesbury,	Amesbury.
	South Amesbury.
	West Amesbury.
Amherst,	Amherst.
	North Amherst.
	South Amherst.
Andover,	Andover.
	Ballard Vale.
Arlington,	Arlington.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham.
	Ashb'nham Depot.
Ashby,	Ashby.
Ashfield,	Ashfield.
Ashland,	Ashland.
Athol,	Athol.
	Athol Depot.
Attleborough,	Attleborough.
	N. Attleborough.
	S. Attleborough.
	Hebronville.
Auburn,	Auburn.
Barnstable,	Barnstable.
	West Barnstable.
	Centreville.
	Marston's Mills.
	Cotuit.
	Cotuit Port.
	Osterville.
Barre,	Barre.
	Barre Plains.
	Smithville.
Becket,	Becket.
	North Becket.
	West Becket.
Bedford,	Bedford.
Belchertown,	Belchertown.
Bellingham,	Bellingham.
	N. Bellingham.
	Caryville.
Belmont,	Belmont.
	Waverly.
Berkley,	Berkley.
Berlin,	Berlin.
Bernardston,	Bernardston.
Beverly,	Beverly.
	Beverly Farms.
	North Beverly.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Billerica,	Billerica. North Billerica.
Blackstone,	Blackstone. North Blackstone. Millville.
Blandford,	Blandford. North Blandford.
Bolton,	Bolton.
Boston,	Boston.
Sub-Offices,	South Boston. East Boston. Station A, 1411 Washington St.
Boxborough,	Boxborough.
Boxford,	Boxford. West Boxford.
Boylston,	Boylston. Boylston Centre.
Bradford,	Bradford.
Braintree,	Braintree. South Braintree.
Brewster,	Brewster. East Brewster. West Brewster. South Brewster.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater. W. Bridgewater. Scotland. Joppa Village. Campello. Cochessett.
Brighton,	Brighton.
Brimfield,	Brimfield. East Brimfield.
Brookfield,	Brookfield. East Brookfield. North Brookfield.
Brookline,	Brookline.
Buckland,	Buckland.
Burlington,	Burlington.
Cambridge,	Cambridge. Cambridgeport. North Cambridge. East Cambridge.
Canton,	Canton.
Carlisle,	Carlisle.
Carver,	Carver. North Carver. South Carver.
Charlemont,	Charlemont. East Charlemont.
Charlestown,	Charlestown.
Charlton,	Charlton. Charlton City. Charlton Depot.
Chatham,	Chatham. Chatham Port. North Chatham. South Chatham. West Chatham.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford. N. Chelmsford. W. Chelmsford. Middlesex Village.
Chelsea,	Chelsea.
Cheshire,	Cheshire.
Chester,	Chester. Chester Centre. North Chester.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield. W. Chesterfield.
Chicopee,	Chicopee. Chicopee Falls.
Chilmark,	Chilmark.
Clarksburg,	Clarksburg. (North Adams.)
Clinton,	Clinton.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Cohasset,	Cohasset.
	North Cohasset.
Coleraine,	Coleraine.
	Adamsville.
	Elm Grove.
	Griswoldville.
Concord,	Concord.
Conway,	Conway.
Cummington,	Cummington.
	Cummington W. Village.
Dalton,	Dalton.
Dana,	Dana.
	North Dana.
Danvers,	Danvers.
	Danvers Centre.
	Danvers Port.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth.
	N. Dartmouth.
	S. Dartmouth.
Dedham,	Dedham.
	South Dedham.
	West Dedham.
	Readville.
Deerfield,	Deerfield.
	South Deerfield.
Dennis,	Dennis.
	Dennis Port.
	East Dennis.
	South Dennis.
	West Dennis.
Dighton,	Dighton.
	North Dighton.
Dorchester,	Dorchester.
	Fairmount.
	Neponset Village.
	Harrison Square.
	Mattapan.
Douglas,	Douglas.
	East Douglas.
Dover,	Dover.
	Chas. River Village.
Dracut,	Dracut.
Dudley,	Dudley.
Dunstable,	Dunstable.
Duxbury,	Duxbury.
	West Duxbury.
E. Bridgewater,	E. Bridgewater.
Eastham,	Eastham.
	North Eastham.
Easthampton,	Easthampton.
Easton,	Easton.
	North Easton.
	South Easton.
Edgartown,	Edgartown.
Egremont,	Egremont.
	North Egremont.
	South Egremont.
Enfield,	Enfield.
Erving,	Erving.
	Grout's Corner.
Essex,	Essex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven.
Fall River,	Fall River.
Falmouth,	Falmouth.
	East Falmouth.
	North Falmouth.
	West Falmouth.
	Wood's Hole.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg.
	West Fitchburg.
Florida,	Florida.
	Hoosac Tunnel.
	Zoar.
Foxborough,	Foxborough.
	E. Foxborough.
	W. Foxborough.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Framingham,	Framingham. S. Framingham. Saxonville.
Franklin,	Franklin. Franklin City. South Franklin.
Freetown,	Freetown. East Freetown.
Gardner,	Gardner. South Gardner.
Georgetown,	Georgetown.
Gill,	Gill.
Gloucester,	Gloucester. East Gloucester. West Gloucester. Lanesville. Annisquam.
Goshen,	Goshen.
Gosnold,	Gosnold. (Wood's Hole.)
Grafton,	Grafton. New Eng. Village. Farnumsville.
Granby,	Granby.
Granville,	Granville. East Granville. West Granville.
Gt. Barringt'n,	Great Barrington. Housatonic. Van Dusenville.
Greenfield,	Greenfield.
Greenwich,	Greenwich. Greenwich Village.
Groton,	Groton. Groton Junction. West Groton.
Groveland,	Groveland. South Groveland.
Hadley,	Hadley. North Hadley.
Halifax,	Halifax.
Hamilton,	Hamilton.
Hancock,	Hancock.
Hanover,	Hanover. South Hanover West Hanover.
Hanson,	Hanson. South Hanson.
Hardwick,	Hardwick.
Harvard,	Harvard. Still River.
Harwich,	Harwich. Harwich Port. East Harwich.' North Harwich. South Harwich. West Harwich.
Hatfield,	Hatfield.
Haverhill,	Haverhill. East Haverhill.
Hawley,	Hawley. South Hawley. West Hawley.
Heath,	Heath.
Hingham,	Hingham. South Hingham.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale.
Holden,	Holden.
Holland,	Holland.
Holliston,	Holliston. East Holliston. Braggville.
Holyoke,	Holyoke. Ireland.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton. Woodville. Hayden Row.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston.
Hudson,	Hudson.
Hull,	Hull.
Huntington,	Huntington. Norwich.
Ipswich,	Ipswich.
Kingston,	Kingston.
Lakeville,	Lakeville.
Lancaster,	Lancaster. South Lancaster.
Lanesborough,	Lanesborough. Berkshire.
Lawrence,	Lawrence.
Lee,	Lee. East Lee. South Lee.
Leicester,	Leicester. Cherry Valley. Clappville.
Lenox,	Lenox. Lenox Furnace. New Lenox.
Leominster,	Leominster. North Leominster.
Leverett,	Leverett. North Leverett.
Lexington,	Lexington. East Lexington.
Leyden,	Leyden.
Lincoln,	Lincoln.
Littleton,	Littleton.
Longmeadow,	Longmeadow. E. Longmeadow.
Lowell,	Lowell.
Ludlow,	Ludlow.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg.
Lynn,	Lynn.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield. Lynnfield Centre.
Malden,	Malden. South Malden. Maplewood.
Manchester,	Manchester.
Mansfield,	Mansfield. West Mansfield.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,
Marion,	Marion.
Marlborough,	Marlborough.
Marshfield,	Marshfield. N. Marshfield. E. Marshfield.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett.
Medfield,	Medfield.
Medford,	Medford. West Medford. College Hill.
Medway,	Medway. East Medway. West Medway. Rockville.
Melrose,	Melrose.
Mendon,	Mendon.
Methuen,	Methuen.
Middleboro',	Middleborough. E. Middleboro'. N. Middleboro'. S. Middleboro'. Rock.
Middlefield,	Middlefield. Bancroft.
Middleton,	Middleton.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Milford,	Milford.
	South Milford.
	Hopedale.
Millbury,	Millbury.
	West Millbury.
Milton,	Milton.
Monroe,	Monroe.
Monson,	Monson.
Montague,	Montague.
	Locks Village.
Monterey,	Monterey.
Montgomery,	Montgomery.
Mt. Washington,	Mt. Washington.
Nahant,	Nahant.
Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Natick,	Natick.
	South Natick.
	Cochituate.
Needham,	Needham.
	Wellesley.
	Grantville.
New Ashford,	New Ashford.
New Bedford,	New Bedford.
New Braintree,	New Braintree.
New Marlboro',	New Marlboro'.
	Hartsville.
	Mill River.
	Southfield.
New Salem,	New Salem.
	North New Salem.
	Millington.
Newbury,	Newbury.
	(Newburyport.)
Newburyport,	Newburyport.
Newton,	Newton.
	Newtonville.
	Auburndale.
	West Newton.
	Newton Centre.
	Newton L. Falls.
	Newton U. Falls.
N. Andover,	North Andover.
	N. Andover Depot.
N. Bridgewater,	N. Bridgewater.
N. Brookfield,	North Brookfield.
North Chelsea,	North Chelsea.
North Reading,	North Reading.
Northampton,	Northampton.
	Florence.
	Leeds.
Northborough,	Northborough.
Northbridge,	Northbridge.
	N'thbridge Centre.
	Whitinsville.
Northfield,	Northfield.
	Northfield Farms.
	West Northfield.
Norton,	Norton.
Oakham,	Oakham.
Orange,	Orange.
	North Orange.
Orleans,	Orleans.
	East Orleans.
	South Orleans.
Otis,	Otis.
	East Otis.
	West Otis.
	Cold Spring.
Oxford,	Oxford.
	North Oxford.
Palmer,	Palmer.
	Bond's Village.
	Thorndike.
	Three Rivers.
Paxton,	Paxton.
Pelham,	Pelham.
Pembroke,	Pembroke.
	North Pembroke.
Pepperell,	Pepperell.
	East Pepperell.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Peru,	Peru.
Petersham,	Petersham.
Phillipston,	Phillipston.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield. West Pittsfield. Coltsville.
Plainfield,	Plainfield.
Plymouth,	Plymouth. South Plymouth. Chiltonville.
Plympton,	Plympton. Plympton Station. North Plympton.
Prescott,	Prescott. North Prescott.
Princeton,	Princeton. East Princeton. Wachusett Village.
Provincetown,	Provincetown.
Quincy,	Quincy. Quincy Point.
Randolph,	Randolph. East Randolph. South Randolph.
Raynham,	Raynham. North Raynham.
Reading,	Reading.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth. North Rehoboth.
Richmond,	Richmond.
Rochester,	Rochester. North Rochester.
Rockport,	Rockport. Pigeon Cove.
Rowe,	Rowe.
Rowley,	Rowley.
Roxbury,	Roxbury.
Royalston,	Royalston. South Royalston.
Russell,	Russell.
Rutland,	Rutland. West Rutland.
Salem,	Salem.
Salisbury,	Salisbury. East Salisbury.
Sandisfield,	Sandisfield. New Boston. Montville.
Sandwich,	Sandwich. East Sandwich. North Sandwich. South Sandwich. West Sandwich. Monument. Pocasset. Waquoit. Spring Hill. Hatchville.
Saugus,	Saugus. Saugus Centre. Clifton Dale.
Savoy,	Savoy.
Scituate,	Scituate. North Scituate. West Scituate.
Seekonk,	Seekonk. (E. Providence, R. I.) South Seekonk.
Sharon,	Sharon. East Sharon.
Sheffield,	Sheffield. East Sheffield. Ashley Falls.
Shelburne,	Shelburne. Shelburne Falls. East Shelburne.
Sherborn,	Sherborn.
Shirley,	Shirley. Shirley Village.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury.
Somerset,	Somerset.
Somerville,	Somerville. East Somerville. North Somerville
South Danvers,	South Danvers.
South Hadley,	South Hadley. Willimansett. S. Hadley Falls.
S. Reading,	South Reading. Greenwood.
South Scituate,	South Scituate.
Southampton,	Southampton.
Southborough,	Southborough. Cordaville.
Southbridge,	Southbridge. Globe Village.
Southwick,	Southwick.
Spencer,	Spencer. North Spencer.
Springfield,	Springfield. Indian Orchard. Ashley Falls.
Sterling,	Sterling. West Sterling.
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge. State Line. Gl n Dale. Curtisville.
Stoneham,	Stoneham.
Stoughton,	Stoughton. East Stoughton. North Stoughton.
Stow,	Stow. Rock Bottom. Assabet.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge. Fiskdale.
Sudbury,	Sudbury. South Sudbury. North Sudbury.
Sunderland,	Sunderland.
Sutton,	Sutton. West Sutton. Manchaug. Wilkinsonville.
Swampscott,	Swampscott.
Swansea,	Swansea. North Swansea.
Taunton,	Taunton. East Taunton. Miricksville.
Templeton,	Templeton. Baldwinsville. Otter River.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury. North Tewksbury.
Tisbury,	Holmes' Hole. West Tisbury.
Tolland,	Tolland.
Topsfield,	Topsfield.
Townsend,	Townsend. Townsend Harbor. West Townsend.
Truro,	Truro. North Truro. South Truro.
Tyngsboro',	Tyngsborough.
Tyringham,	Tyringham.
Upton,	Upton. West Upton.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge. North Uxbridge.
Wales,	Wales.
Walpole,	Walpole. East Walpole. South Walpole.

Towns.	Post-Offices.
Waltham,	Waltham.
Ware,	Ware.
Wareham,	Wareham. East Wareham. West Wareham.
Warren,	Warren. West Warren.
Warwick,	Warwick.
Washington,	Washington.
Watertown,	Watertown. Mount Auburn.
Wayland,	Wayland.
Webster,	Webster.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet. South Wellfleet.
Wendell,	Wendell. Wendell Depot.
Wenham,	Wenham.
W. Boylston,	West Boylston. Oakdale.
W. Bridgewater,	W. Bridgewater.
W. Brookfield,	West Brookfield.
West Newbury,	West Newbury.
West Roxbury,	West Roxbury. Jamaica Plain.
W. Springfield,	West Springfield. Ashleyville. Mittineague.
W. Stockb'dge,	West Stockbridge. West Stockbridge Centre.
Westborough,	Westborough.
Westfield,	Westfield.
Westford,	Westford. Forge Village. Graniteville.
Westhampton,	Westhampton.
Westminster,	Westminster.
Weston,	Weston.
Westport,	Westport. Westport Point. South Westport. Central Village.
Weymouth,	Weymouth. East Weymouth. North Weymouth. South Weymouth.
Whately,	Whately. East Whately.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham. Collins Depot.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg. Haydenville.
Williamst'wn,	Williamstown. S. Williamstown.
Wilmington,	Wilmington. N. Wilmington.
Winchendon,	Winchendon.
Winchester,	Winchester.
Windsor,	Windsor. East Windsor.
Winthrop,	Winthrop.
Woburn,	Woburn. East Woburn. North Woburn.
Worcester,	Worcester.
Worthington,	Worthington. W. Worthington. Ringville.
Wrentham,	Wrentham. North Wrentham. South Wrentham. West Wrentham. Plainville. Sheldonville.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth. Yarmouth Port. South Yarmouth. West Yarmouth.

U. S. POSTAL REGULATIONS.

FURNISHED BY OMAR LORING, ESQ., OF THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

Letter Postage to any part of the United States, including California and the Territories, *without regard to distance*, three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, must be prepaid in full. When not prepaid, are at once sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

Members of Congress and all Heads of Departments at Washington can send or receive letters or packages of any kind of any reasonable weight free of postage.

Drop Letters, two cents pre-payment per half ounce, includes the whole rate required for collector's fee, (if dropped in the street boxes,) postage, and delivery by carrier in any part of Boston, East or South Boston, Forts Warren, Independence, or Long Island.

Transient Printed Matter, (except books and circulars,) *any number* in one package, to one address, not exceeding four ounces in weight, two cents, prepaid. If sent to Territories of Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, Washington and Dacotah, letter postage. Double rates if unpaid. Proof sheets same as above.

Only our own—domestic rates—to the line can be prepaid on *printed matter to Canada or the Provinces*, leaving the foreign postage to be collected on delivery.

Any writing other than the simple direction upon an article of printed matter, or the envelope thereof, subjects the entire package to letter postage, and it is the Postmaster's duty to examine such matter.

One, *two*, or *three circulars*, in one unsealed envelope, two cents. A business card upon the envelope of a circular, or other article of printed matter does not increase the postage.

Pamphlets, *book* manuscripts, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, letter envelopes, paper, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, in packages not exceeding two pounds in weight, two cents for each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces. Double rates for books.

Money orders, for sums not exceeding $300 on one order, will be issued on deposits with the Postmaster at any money order Post-Office, payable at any one of 1,210 designated offices, being the larger cities and towns in the United States, (lists of which may be procured at the Post-Office in Boston,) on payment of the following fees: On orders not exceeding $20, ten cents; over $20 and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents. Boston, Lowell, Salem, Lynn, New Bedford, Fall River, Springfield, Worcester, Pittsfield, Amherst, Andover, Bridgewater, Cambridge, Charlestown, Chicopee, Clinton, Dedham, Easthampton, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Groton Junction, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lee, Milford, Nantucket, Natick, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Plymouth, Roxbury, Sandwich, Taunton, Ware, Webster and Westfield, are the money order offices in Massachusetts.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

Of the Duties and Powers of the President.

RULE 1. To call the members to order and cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. To preserve order and decorum—To speak to points of order in preference to other members—To decide all questions of order, subject to appeal—To rise in putting a question, &c., but may read sitting.

RULE 3. To declare all votes; if doubted, a return to be ordered—President may vote, but to be required to do so, in certain cases only.

RULE 4. President to order the Yeas and Nays if one-fifth of the members present require them.

RULE 5. Concerning motions when a question is under debate, and the precedence thereof—Motion to adjourn to be decided without debate.

RULE 6. President to name who may speak, when two or more members rise at once.

RULE 7. President may name member to take his place—Limitation thereof.

RULE 8. In absence of President, the senior member present to call the Senate to order—The election of a President *pro tem.* to be the first business.

Of the Rights, Duties and Decorum of Members.

RULE 9. Members, when speaking, to address the President, &c.

RULE 10. Limitation as to speaking.

RULE 11. Members not to interrupt another, except, &c.

RULE 12. Members not to speak on a question after it is put to vote.

RULE 13. Concerning the presentation of petitions, &c.

RULE 14. All motions to be received and considered, and reduced to writing, if desired—Motions not to be laid on the table until read by the mover in his place.

RULE 15. Concerning the reconsideration of votes.

RULE 16. Bills, &c., to remain in Clerk's possession until the right of reconsideration has expired.

RULE 17. Division of a question to be made if desired—Motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 18. Unfinished business to have the preference.

RULE 19. Members not to vote on questions where their private rights are concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 20. Members not to absent themselves without leave, unless, &c.

RULE 21. Concerning the Yeas and Nays.

Of Committees.

RULE 22. Requiring statements to be made to Committees relative to proposed alteration of laws.

RULE 23. List of Standing Committees.

RULE 24. Committees to be appointed by the President, unless, &c. First named to be Chairman—Substitute to hold the same rank as the original member—In elections the person having the highest number of votes to be Chairman.

RULE 25. Order of question when motion is made to commit.

RULE 26. Reports of Committees not proposing final action, and of Committees of Conference, to be made the order of the day for the succeeding day.

RULE 27. No other than Joint or Special Committees to occupy the Senate Chamber without leave.

Of Bills and Resolves.

RULE 28. Concerning reports on petitions, notice of the presentation of which has not been published.

RULE 29. Bills and resolves, how to be written—not to be introduced by a member without leave—When introduced, on leave, to be committed before second reading.

RULE 30. Bills, &c., from the House, to be committed, unless reported by a joint committee.

RULE 31. Bills, &c., not to be engrossed without three readings—Bills in second and third readings to be made the order of the day for the succeeding day—Matters passed over, how disposed of.

RULE 32. Bills, &c., in their third reading to be committed for examination.

RULE 33. Engrossed bills, &c., to be committed for examination—Bills reported as rightly and truly engrossed not to be again read, unless, &c.

RULE 34. No engrossed bill to be amended except by unanimous consent.

RULE 35. No rejected measure to be revived—This rule to apply to House as well as Senate measures.

Elections by Ballot.

RULE 36. Elections by ballot—time to be assigned therefor.

Senate Library.

RULE 37. Books to be in care of the Clerk—Clerk to keep account of all books delivered.

Reporters.

RULE 38. Reporters—seats for, to be numbered and assigned by lot.

General Rules.

RULE 39. Seats not to be occupied by persons other than members.

RULE 40. Cushing's Manual and Cushing's Law and Practice to govern when not inconsistent with Rules and Orders.

RULE 41. Concerning the alteration, rescinding, &c., of rules.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Of the Duties and Power of the President.

RULE 1. The President shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal. He shall rise to put a question or to address the Senate, but may read sitting.

RULE 3. He shall declare all votes; but, if any member rises to doubt a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without any further debate, and he may vote on all questions.

RULE 4. When any member shall require a question to be determined by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Board in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present are in favor of it.

RULE 5. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion but to *adjourn*, to *lay on the table*, to *postpone to a day certain*, to *commit*, to *amend*, or to *postpone indefinitely*, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and the motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take from the table and for the yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate.

RULE 6. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is to speak first.

RULE 7. The President shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond three days.

RULE 8. In case the President, or the member substituted by him in accordance with Rule No. 7, shall be absent at the hour designated in Rule No. 1, the senior member present shall call the Board to order, and shall preside until a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by ballot, which shall be the first business of the Senate.

Of Rights, Duties and Decorum of Members.

RULE 9. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place, and address the President, and when he has done speaking, shall sit down.

RULE 10. No member shall speak more than once on one question, to the prevention of any other who has not spoken and is desirous to speak, nor more than twice without obtaining leave of the Board.

RULE 11. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another but by rising up to call to order.

RULE 12. After a question is put to a vote, no member shall speak to it.

RULE 13. Every member presenting a Petition, Memorial, or Remonstrance, shall indorse his name thereon, and, in the filing thereof, state briefly the nature and object of the instrument, and shall also give, in his place, a brief summary thereof, and the reading of the same shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered by the Board.

RULE 14. Every motion shall be received and considered, and shall be reduced to writing if the President direct it; and no member shall offer a motion in writing without reading the same in his place.

RULE 15. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or the succeeding day, and such motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day, for the day succeeding that on which the motion is made, except in the last week of the session, when the motion to reconsider shall be made and decided, unless otherwise ordered, on the same day on which the vote has passed; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered: *provided, however*, that a motion to reconsider a vote, upon any collateral matter, shall not remove the main subject under consideration, from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made.

RULE 16. Bills, resolves, and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration, shall remain in the possession of the Clerk until the right of reconsideration has expired.

RULE 17. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out, being lost, shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 18. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day.

RULE 19. No member shall be permitted to vote or serve on any committee on a question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 20. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there be a quorum left present at the Board.

RULE 21. Whenever a question shall be taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused; and no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

Of Committees.

RULE 22. It shall be the duty of every member of the Senate, who moves that any Standing Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending an existing law, to point out to such Committee, in writing, the amendment which he deems expedient, and to furnish a written statement of the facts and authorities in favor thereof, to such Committee, if by them required.

RULE 23. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session, to wit:—

A Committee on the Judiciary;

A Committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

And each of these Committees shall consist of five members.

A Committee on Matters of Probate and Chancery;

A Committee on the Treasury;
A Committee on Printing;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
And each of these Committees shall consist of three members.

RULE 24. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, and the person first named shall be Chairman; and whenever a member of a Committee shall be absent, and a substitute shall be appointed, the substitute shall hold the same rank in the Committee as the member held for whom he is substituted. In all elections of Committees by ballot, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as Chairman.

RULE 25. When a motion is made to commit any subject, and different Committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: A Standing Committee of the Senate—a Select Committee of the Senate—a Joint Standing Committee—a Joint Select Committee.

RULE 26. Reports of Committees, except such as do not propose final action, and Reports of Committees of Conference, shall, unless otherwise specially ordered, be made the order of the day next succeeding that on which they shall be presented to the Senate.

RULE 27. No Committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without leave of the Board.

RULE 28. All petitions referred to any Committee without notice of their intended presentation having been given according to law, shall be reported back with leave to withdraw.

Of Bills and Resolves.

RULE 29. All bills and resolves shall be written in a fair, round hand, without interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. No bill or resolve shall be introduced by a member without special leave; and all bills and resolves, when so introduced, shall be committed before they are passed to a second reading.

RULE 30. All bills and resolves from the House of Representatives, after they are read a first time, shall be committed to a committee of this Board, except when said bills or resolves shall have been reported by a joint committee.

RULE 31. No bill or resolve or substitute therefor, shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days; and bills and resolves in the second and third readings shall be made the order of the day for the day next succeeding that on which leave shall have been given to read them a second or third time, and the President shall order them accordingly; and after entering upon the Orders of the Day, they shall be disposed of in course; and matters passed over in the Orders of the Day shall go to the foot of the list, and shall not be considered till the next day.

RULE 32. All bills and resolves in the third reading shall be committed to the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, whose duty it shall be to compare their relations with the Constitution, and any existing laws relating to the same subject-matter, and to see that all such bills and resolves are in the technical form.

RULE 33. All engrossed bills and resolves shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be strictly to examine the same; and if found

by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so indorse on the envelop thereof, and the final question shall be taken thereon without any further reading, unless, on motion of any member, a majority of the Senate shall be in favor of reading the same as engrossed.

RULE 34. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended.

RULE 35. When any measure shall be finally rejected, it shall not be revived except by reconsideration, and no measure *substantially* the same shall be introduced during the session; and this Rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate.

Elections by Ballot.

RULE 36. In all elections by ballot, a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto.

Senate Library.

RULE 37. The books belonging to the Senate Chamber shall be in the care of the Clerk, who shall keep an accurate list thereof; and no book shall be taken from the Senate Chamber by any person without giving notice thereof to the Clerk, who shall enter, in a book to be kept by him, the name of the book, and the name of the person taking the same.

Reporters.

RULE 38. Seats for reporters shall be numbered, and assigned by lot, under the direction of the Clerk of the Senate.

General Rules.

RULE 39. No person not a member of the Senate shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session.

RULE 40. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's larger work, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, or the Joint Rules of the two branches of the legislature.

RULE 41. Any Rule or Order, except the *thirty-second*, may be altered, dispensed with, or rescinded, two-thirds of the members present consenting thereto.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Duties and Powers of the Speaker.

RULE 1. To take the chair and call to order—On appearance of a quorum to proceed to business.

RULE 2. To preserve order—May speak to points of order and decide them, subject to appeal—Question on appeal to be first in order.

RULE 3. To declare all votes—If doubted, a return to be ordered.

RULE 4. To rise in addressing the House, but may read sitting.

RULE 5. May vote, in all cases.

RULE 6. Shall appoint Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

RULE 7. To order yeas and nays, if one-fifth require—Roll to be called alphabetically—Limitation as to voting.

RULE 8. Questions; order in which they shall be propounded.

RULE 9. Motions to be in possession of the House after having been stated by the Speaker—May be withdrawn, except, &c.

RULE 10. Motions not to be received during debate, except, &c. Motion to *strike out* equivalent to *postpone indefinitely*.

RULE 11. Motions to adjourn always *first* in order—These and others, named in this Rule, to be decided without debate.

RULE 12. Previous question; proceedings on motion for.

RULE 13. Debate on the previous question allowed—Questions of order after motion for previous question, to be decided without debate, except, &c.—Limitation of debate on the previous question.

RULE 14. Motion to close debate at a specified time to be put before that time.

RULE 15. Speaker to name the member who has the floor if two rise at once.

RULE 16. Committees to be announced and appointed by the Speaker, nless, &c.

RULE 17. Speaker to have a right to name a member to take his place—Limitation of such right.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Duties, Rights, and Decorum of Members.

RULE 18. Seats, not to be changed without leave.

RULE 19. Desks, at sides of Speaker, how appropriated.

RULE 20. Conduct of members during debate.

RULE 21. No member to interrupt another, except, &c.

RULE 22. Speaking; limitation, &c.

RULE 23. Reconsideration; questions of.

RULE 24. Bills, &c., to remain with the Clerk until right of reconsideration has expired, provided, &c.

RULE 25. Committees; no member to be obliged to serve on more than two, nor as chairman of more than one.

RULE 26. Rules to be observed by members during debate and while the House is in session.

RULE 27. Proceedings with closed doors to be kept secret, until the removal of the injunction of secrecy.

RULE 28. Absence at commencement of the session and during the session—Leave of absence to be inoperative, unless, &c.

RULE 29. Breach of Rules and Orders; in case any member is guilty of.

RULE 30. Private interests; members not to vote on questions where their private rights are concerned, distinct from public interests.

RULE 31. Members to vote unless excused—Reasons to be given.

RULE 32. Motions to be put in writing, if desired.

RULE 33. Division of a question may be called for—Motions to strike out and insert.

RULE 34. Motions and Reports may be committed and recommitted at the pleasure of the House.

RULE 35. Amendments, foreign to the subject under consideration, not to be admitted.

RULE 36. Unfinished business to have preference, in orders of the day after motions for reconsideration.

RULE 37. Altering, repealing and dispensing with Rules.

RULE 38. Proceedings when a vote is doubted.

RULE 39. Priority of business, questions relating to, to be decided without debate.

RULE 40. Questions of order to be entered on the journal, with the decisions thereon.

RULE 41. Committees; questions of reference to, order of.

RULE 42. Members to point out desired amendments when proposing an inquiry as to the expediency of amending an existing law.

RULE 43. Strangers not to be admitted without leave.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duties of Monitors.

RULE 44. Duty of Monitors.

RULE 45. Monitors to inform the House if a member persists in transgressing the Rules.

RULE 46. Oldest Monitor to call the House to order in absence of the Speaker, and to preside, until, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Petitions, Memorials, &c.

RULE 47. The presentation, reading, &c., of papers addressed to the House, except petitions, &c.

RULE 48. The indorsement and reading of petitions, &c.

RULE 49. The presentation of petitions, &c.

RULE 50. Petitions referred without notice of presentation given according to law, to be reported back with leave to withdraw.

RULE 51. Orders to be passed over for one day, if desired, &c.

RULE 52. Concerning applications for use of the Hall.

CHAPTER V.

Of Bills, Resolves and Grants.

RULE 53. The first reading of a bill.

RULE 54. No bill to be engrossed without having been read on three several days.

RULE 55. Bills, &c.; how to be written.

RULE 56. The introduction of bills—All bills to be committed, unless reported by a Committee—No rejected bill or order to be again introduced.

RULE 57. Speaker to give notice when sending up an engrossed bill.

RULE 58. Private bills—Individuals to be notified before the passage of bills affecting them.

RULE 59. Bills and resolves involving expenditure of money, to be referred to Committee on Finance.

RULE 60. Bills in third reading to be committed for examination.

RULE 61. Engrossed bills to be committed for examination — Bills reported as correctly engrossed not to be again read, unless desired.

RULE 62. Engrossed bills not to be amended.

RULE 63. Bills in third reading, and reports, to be made the order of the day for the succeeding day.

RULE 64. Amendments proposed by the Senate and sent down for concurrence.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Committees, their Powers and Duties.

RULE 65. List of Standing Committees.

RULE 66. Elections by ballot; time to be assigned therefor.

RULE 67. In elections of Committees, who shall be Chairman.
RULE 68. Papers to be left with the Clerk on obtaining leave of absence.
RULE 69. Special Committees; limitation of time for reports of.
RULE 70. Committees; how they may report.
RULE 71. Rules of proceeding in Committee of the Whole.
RULE 72. Cushing's Manual, and Cushing's Law and Practice to govern when not inconsistent with Rules and Orders.

Form of Indorsement of Petitions.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Duties and Powers of the Speaker.

RULE 1. The Speaker shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the House was adjourned; shall call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business.

RULE 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by motion regularly seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

RULE 3. He shall declare all votes; but if any member rises to doubt a vote, the Speaker shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without any further debate upon the question.

RULE 4. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting.

RULE 5. In all cases the Speaker may vote.

RULE 6. When the House shall determine to go into a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall appoint the member who shall take the chair.

Rule 7. On all questions and motions whatsoever, the Speaker shall take the sense of the House by yeas and nays, provided one-fifth of the members present shall so require, and the call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor of the House when his name was called, or before the roll-call was finished.

Rule 8. He shall propound all questions, in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion be previous in its nature: except that, in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

Rule 9. After a motion is stated or read by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, and shall be disposed of by vote of the House; but the mover may withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn after the time has elapsed within which it could be originally made.

Rule 10. When a question is under debate, the Speaker shall receive no motion, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to close the debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit, to amend, to refer to the next General Court or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged: and a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall be equivalent to a motion to postpone indefinitely.

Rule 11. He shall consider a motion to adjourn as always first in order; and that motion, and the motions to lay on the table, and to take from the table, shall be decided without debate.

RULE 12. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*"—and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended, until the previous question shall be decided. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

RULE 13. On the previous question, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and that only to give reasons why the main question should not be put, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. All questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, excepting on appeal, and, on such appeal, and on the previous question, no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the House.

RULE 14. A motion to close the debate at a specified time, shall be put not less than thirty minutes before the time stated.

RULE 15. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor.

RULE 16. All Committees shall be appointed and announced by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

RULE 17. The Speaker shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond two days.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Duties, Rights and Decorum of Members.

RULE 18. Every seat, which shall be drawn by any member, at the beginning of the session, shall be his seat during the year, unless he have leave of the Speaker to change it.

RULE 19. The desks on the right and left of the Speaker shall be appropriated to the use of the Clerk and the Committees on Bills.

RULE. 20. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker, confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personality, and sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker.

RULE 21. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order.

RULE 22. No member shall speak more than twice on one question, without first obtaining leave of the House; nor more than once, until the other members, who have not spoken, shall speak, if they desire it.

RULE 23. When a vote has passed, except on the previous question and on motions mentioned in Rule eleventh, it shall be in order for any member of the *majority* to move for a reconsideration thereof on the same or the succeeding day, and such motion, if made on the same day, shall, (except in the last week of the session,) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the day succeeding that on which it is made; but if first moved on such succeeding day, it shall be forthwith considered; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question be twice reconsidered: *provided, however*, that a motion to reconsider a vote, upon any incidental or subsidiary question, shall

not remove the main subject under consideration from before he House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made.

Rule 24. Bills, resolves, and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration, except petitions, orders of inquiry and orders of notice, shall remain in the possession of the Clerk until the right of reconsideration has expired: *provided*, that the operation of this Rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session.

Rule 25. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two Committees at the same time, nor Chairman of more than one.

Rule 26. No member shall be permitted to stand up to the interruption of another, while any member is speaking, or to pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the person speaking; nor shall any member be permitted to stand in the alleys or in the area in front of the chair, during the session of the House.

Rule 27. All proceedings of the House in secret session, and every matter relating to the same, shall be kept secret, until the House shall remove the injunction of secrecy.

Rule 28. Every member who neglects to give his attendance in the House for more than six days after the session commences, shall, on making his appearance therein, be held to render the reason of such neglect; and in case the reason assigned be deemed by the House sufficient, such member shall be entitled to receive pay for his travel, and not otherwise; and no member shall be absent more than two days, without leave or excuse of the House.

Rule 29. When any member is guilty of a breach of either of the Rules and Orders of the House, he may be

required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor, and shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse, till he has done so.

RULE 30. No member shall be permitted to vote, or serve on any Committee, in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 31. Every member present in the House when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, excuse him. Any member desiring to be so excused on any question, shall make application to that effect before the House is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays; and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons, and decided without debate.

RULE 32. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs.

RULE 33. Any member may call for the division of a question when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall neither preclude amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 34. Motions and Reports may be committed, or recommitted, at the pleasure of the House.

RULE 35. No motion or proposition, of a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 36. The unfinished business, in which the House was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions for reconsideration.

Rule 37. No Rule or Order of the House shall be dispensed with, altered, or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but Rules fifty-six and sixty shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

Rule 38. When a vote is doubted, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise and stand till they are counted.

Rule 39. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted upon, shall be decided without debate.

Rule 40. Every question of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision thereon, and inscribed at large on the journal.

Rule 41. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different Committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:—a Standing Committee of the House—a Select Committee of the House—a Joint Standing Committee—a Joint Select Committee.

Rule 42. It shall be the duty of each member of the House who moves that any Standing Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending an existing law or laws, to point out the amendment, which he deems expedient, in writing, to accompany his motion, or to furnish a written statement thereof to such Committee, if by them required.

Rule 43. No person, other than members and officers of the legislature, shall be admitted within the bar of the House during its session, except by invitation of a member of the House, or by leave of the Speaker.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duties of Monitors.

RULE 44. Two Monitors shall be appointed for each Division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the orders of the House, and, on demand of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective Divisions.

RULE 45. If any member transgress any of the Rules or Orders of the House, and persist therein after being notified thereof by any Monitor, it shall be the duty of such Monitor to give information thereof to the House.

RULE 46. If the Speaker is absent beyond the time designated in the seventeenth Rule, any Monitor present designated by the Clerk shall call the House to order, and preside until the Speaker assume his seat, or a Speaker *pro tem.* be chosen.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Petitions, Memorials, &c.

RULE 47. All papers addressed to the House, except petitions, memorials and remonstrances, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place, shall be read by the Speaker, Clerk, or such other person as the Speaker may request, and be taken up in the order in which they were presented, unless the House otherwise directs.

RULE 48. Every member, presenting to the House a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall indorse his name thereon, with a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument, and the reading of the same from the Chair shall in all instances be dispensed with, unless specially ordered by the House.

RULE 49. All reports, petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and papers of a like nature, shall be presented during the first hour of each session of the House, and at no other time; and the Speaker shall call on the several Divisions, in regular succession, for such papers.

RULE 50. All petitions, referred to any committee without notice of their intended presentation having been given according to law, shall be reported back to the House with leave to withdraw.

RULE 51. Any Order proposed for adoption shall be passed over for that day without question, if any member of the House shall so request; and the same shall be considered and disposed of, on the succeeding day.

RULE 52. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted for any purpose unless by a vote of four-fifths of the members present.

CHAPTER V.

Of Bills, Resolves, and Grants.

RULE 53. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "*Shall this bill be rejected?*" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

RULE 54. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without being read on three several days.

RULE 55. All bills and resolves shall be written in a fair, legible hand, without interlineations, on not less than one

sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and spaces between the several sections or resolves.

RULE 56. No bill or resolve shall be introduced to the House, unless reported by a Committee, without having first been read for information only, and special leave thereupon granted; and, when thus introduced, such bill or resolve shall be committed, before it is ordered to a second reading. When any bill, resolve, order, petition, memorial or remonstrance, has been finally rejected, no other, substantially the same, shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session.

RULE 57. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be sent to the Senate, without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

RULE 58. No private act or resolve, affecting the character or property of any individual, shall pass the House, unless such individual be notified of its pendency.

RULE 59. All bills and resolves involving an expenditure of public money, shall, after their first reading, be referred in course to the Committee on Finance, for report on their relation to the Finances of the Commonwealth.

RULE 60. All bills and resolves in their third reading shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, to be by them examined, corrected, and reported to the House; but no change shall be made by them in the subject-matter of any bill or resolve, unless the same shall be reported to the House as an amendment.

RULE 61. All engrossed bills and resolves shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, to be strictly examined; and if found truly and rightly engrossed, they shall so report to the House, and the

same be passed to be enacted, without any further reading, unless, on motion of any member, a majority of the House shall be in favor of reading the same as engrossed.

Rule 62. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended.

Rule 63. Bills and resolves in their third reading shall be made the order of the day, for the day next succeeding that on which leave was given to read them a third time; and all reports of committees, not by bill or resolve, whether joint or of this House, shall be made the order of the day for the day next succeeding that on which they have been read in this House, unless the House otherwise direct; and the Speaker shall order accordingly; and, after entering on the Orders of the Day, they shall be disposed of in course.

Rule 64. All amendments, proposed by the Senate and sent back to the House for their concurrence, shall be committed to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee be composed of members of both branches.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Committees, their Powers and Duties.

Rule 65. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the political year, viz.:—

A Committee on the Judiciary;
A Committee on Matters of Probate and Chancery;
A Committee on Finance;
A Committee on Elections;
A Committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;

And each of these Committees shall consist of seven members:
A Committee on County Estimates;
A Committee on the Pay Roll;
A Committee on Leave of Absence;
A Committee on Public Buildings;
A Committee on Printing;
And each of these Committees shall consist of five members.

RULE 66. In all elections by ballot, a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto.

RULE 67. In all elections of Committees of the House, by ballot, the person having the highest number of votes, shall act as Chairman.

RULE 68. All papers in possession of any member obtaining leave of absence, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

RULE 69. All Committees, except the Standing Committees, having business referred to them, shall make report of their doings therein, within four days after such reference.

RULE 70. All Committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise.

RULE 71. The Rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the Rule limiting the times of speaking: but no member shall speak twice upon any question, until every member, choosing to speak, shall have spoken. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall be always first in order, and be decided without debate.

RULE 72. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, and Cushing's Elements of Law and

Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and Orders of the House, or the Joint Rules and Orders of the two branches of the legislature.

Form of Indorsing Petitions.

The Petition of
for
Presented by Mr. of

Ho. of Reps. 1868.
Referred to the Committee on

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

TWO BRANCHES.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

TWO BRANCHES.

RULE 1. List of Joint Standing Committees—No member of any committee to receive compensation for personal services during the session—No member of either House to act as counsel before any committee.

RULE 2. Committee on Hoosac Tunnel, &c., to visit Tunnel and Railroad, examine and report thereon.

RULE 3. Joint Committees; how they may report—How their reports shall be written.

RULE 4. Reports of Joint Committees may be recommitted by either House, except, &c.—All reports, after recommitment, to be made to the House which ordered the same.

RULE 5. Papers on their passage to be under the signature of the Clerks, except, &c.—Messages.

RULE 6. Engrossed bills and bills ordered to be engrossed.

RULE 7. Notice of bills rejected to be sent to the other branch.

RULE 8. Bills that have passed to be enacted.

RULE 9. Rule 6th, concerning bills, to be applied also to resolves.

RULE 10. Resolves proposing amendments to the Constitution.

RULE 11. President of the Senate to preside in Conventions—Conventions to be held in the Representatives' Chamber—Clerk of the Senate to be Clerk of.

RULE 12. An agreement to go into a Convention not to be altered or annulled, unless, &c.

RULE 13. Restriction as to business of Conventions.

RULE 14. Elections by joint ballot; time to be assigned therefor.

RULE 15. Committees of Conference; how composed, and their reports.

RULE 16. Concerning reports on petitions, notice of the presentation of which has not been given.

RULE 17. Concerning the printing and binding of Documents.

RULE 1. The following Joint Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the January session, viz.:

A Committee on Accounts;

A Committee on Agriculture;

A Committee on Banks and Banking;
A Committee on Claims;
A Committee on Education;
A Committee on Federal Relations;
A Committee on the Fisheries;
A Committee on the Library;
A Committee on Manufactures;
A Committee on Mercantile Affairs;
A Committee on Insurance;
A Committee on Military Affairs;
A Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies;
A Committee on Prisons;
A Committee on Public Charitable Institutions;
A Committee on Public Lands;
A Committee on Railways and Canals;
A Committee on Horse Railways;
A Committee on Roads and Bridges;
A Committee on the State House; and
A Committee on Towns;
A Committee on Harbors;
A Committee on the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad;

And each of said Committees shall consist of two on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, except the Committee on Harbors and the Committee on the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which shall each consist of three members on the part of the Senate, and seven members on the part of the House; and except the Committee on the Library, which by law, is to consist of three on the part of each House; and no member of any committee shall receive compensation for personal services on such committee, during the session of the legislature. No member of either House shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the legislature.

RULE 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad to visit the tunnel and railroad, examine into the condition and progress of the work, and to report fully the result of such examination.

RULE 3. The Joint Committees of the two Houses may report by bill, resolve or otherwise, to either House, at their discretion; and all bills and resolves reported by them, shall be written in a fair, legible hand, without interlineation, on not less than a sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and spaces between the several sections or resolves.

RULE 4. Reports of Joint Committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the House first acting thereon, without asking the concurrence of the other branch; and bills or resolves which have been previously acted on in one branch may be recommitted in the other without a concurrent vote, except when recommitted with instructions: *provided*, that, after such recommitment, reports shall, in all cases, be made to the branch which shall have ordered such recommitment.

RULE 5. All papers, while on their passage between the two Houses, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except bills and resolves in their last stage. Messages may be sent by such persons as each House may direct.

RULE 6. After bills shall have passed both Houses to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two Houses, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and, when engrossed, the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the Committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the same shall have passed to be enacted in that House, they shall, in like manner be delivered to the Committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills.

Rule 7. If any bill, resolve, or order, originating in one branch, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

Rule 8. After bills shall have passed both Houses to be enacted, the Clerk of the Senate shall cause them to be laid before the Governor for his approbation, an indorsement being first made thereon by the Clerk of the House in which the same originated, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be entered on the Journals by the Clerks respectively; and the Clerk of the Senate shall enter on the Journal of the Senate the day on which the same were laid before the Governor.

Rule 9. All resolves and other papers, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approbation, shall be laid before him in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of bills.

Rule 10. All resolves proposing amendments of the Constitution, shall have three several readings in each House, and the final question upon adopting the same shall be taken by yeas and nays.

Rule 11. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches; and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; and the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Conventions.

Rule 12. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

Rule 13. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Rule 14. In all elections by joint ballot, a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Rule 15. Committees of Conference shall consis tof three members on the part of each House, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each Committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected; but no other action shall be had, except through a new Committee of Conference.

Rule 16. All petitions referred to any committee without notice of their intended presentation having been given according to law, shall be reported back to the branch in which they were presented, with leave to withdraw, setting forth the cause.

Rule 17. The Committee on Printing shall act as a Joint Committee in cases requiring joint action; and as such may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the legislature, not otherwise disposed of, such regulations to be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill, or other document, the number printed shall be eight hundred. Either branch, by special order, may direct a larger number than eight hundred copies to be printed, which order shall be referred to the Committee on Printing, who may report thereon at any time when the Orders of the Day are not under consideration. If the document does not exceed one hundred pages, or if the number of copies proposed to be printed does not exceed four thousand, the report shall be considered without debate, otherwise it shall lie over one day, at the request of any member, and be debatable.

Leave to report in print, shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

No binding or engraving shall be ordered, except upon the report of the Joint Committee on Printing, accepted by the legislature.

Bills, reports, and other documents printed under the general order of either house, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: Two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned by the presiding officer; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's Office; six copies to the State Library; and when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Joint Committee.

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH—WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE,

1868.

Executive Department.

His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Worcester,

GOVERNOR.

Tremont House.

His Honor WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Newton,

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

8 Walnut Street.

COUNCIL.

District I.—JOHN S. BRAYTON, of Fall River.
At home.

II.—CHARLES ENDICOTT, of Canton.
At home.

III.—A. K. P. WELCH, of Cambridge.
At home.

IV.—PETER HARVEY, of Boston.
86 Mt. Vernon Street.

V.—ROLAND G. USHER, of Lynn.
At home.

VI.—THOMAS TALBOT, of Billerica.
American House.

VII.—CHARLES ADAMS, Jr., of North Brookfield.
14 Boylston Street.

VIII.—HORATIO G. KNIGHT, of Easthampton.
Tremont House.

Private Secretary of the Governor.

HENRY WARE, Cambridge.

Committees of the Council.

On Pardons.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Brayton, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Usher.

On Finance.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brayton, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Welch, Mr. Harvey.

On Harbors, Railroads and Bridges.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Brayton, Mr. Usher, Mr. Endicott.

On Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Brayton, Mr. Adams, Mr. Knight.

On Military Affairs.—Mr. Welch, Mr. Knight, Mr. Usher.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Knight, Mr. Endicott, Mr. Welch.

On Accounts.—Mr. Adams, Mr. Endicott.

On Warrants.—Mr. Talbot, Mr. Adams, Mr. Harvey.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.

West Newton.

Charles W. Lovett, 1*st Clerk*, . . .	60 Chestnut Street.
Benjamin C. Piper, 2*d Clerk*, . . .	41 Grove Street.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

JACOB H. LOUD, of Plymouth.

18 Arlington Street.

Daniel H. Rogers, 1*st Clerk*, . . .	Brookline.
Artemas Harmon, *Assistant-Clerk*, . .	Malden.
Joshua Phippen, ...	Salem.

Deputy Tax Commissioner.

Daniel A. Gleason, ...	Medford.
Andrew J. Morton, *Clerk*, . . .	Boston.
S. W. Hatheway, *Clerk*, ...	Boston.

Allotment Commissioner.

David Wilder, Jr., ...	Boston.

Auditor.

HENRY S. BRIGGS, of Pittsfield.

Julius L. Clarke, 1*st Clerk*, . . . West Newton.
Edward S. Davis, 2*d Clerk*, . . . Lynn.

Attorney-General.

CHARLES ALLEN, of Boston.

James C. Davis, *Clerk*, ... Boston.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Major-General JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Colonel NEHEMIAH BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY WARE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General JOHN H. REED,
Quartermaster-General.

Colonel SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General WILLIAM J. DALE,
Surgeon-General.

Colonel ANSON P. HOOKER,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

Major WILLIAM C. CAPELLE,
Surgeon-General's Department.

Colonel JOHN D. WASHBURN, *Aide-de-Camp.*
Colonel CHARLES L. PEIRSON, *Aide-de-Camp.*
Colonel HENRY S. RUSSELL, *Aide-de-Camp.*
Colonel FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., *Aide-de-Camp.*

Legislative Department.

SENATE.....BY DISTRICTS.

HON. GEORGE O. BRASTOW, OF SOMERVILLE, *President.*

DISTRICT.	Name.	Residence.	Boarding Place.
First Suffolk, . .	Tracy P. Cheever, .	Chelsea, . .	At home.
Second " . .	Alonzo M. Giles, . .	Boston, . .	42 Snowhill Street.
Third " . .	Augustus O. Allen, .	Boston, . .	1 Bulfinch Street.
Fourth " . .	A. M. McPhail, Jr., .	Boston, . .	17 Hudson Street.
Fifth " . .	Samuel D. Crane, .	Boston, . .	50 Chester Square.
Sixth " . .	Melville E. Ingalls, .	Boston, . .	South Boston.
First Essex, . .	William Schouler, .	Lynn, . . .	9 Ashburton Place.
Second " . .	William Sutton, . .	South Danvers, .	American House.
Third " . .	Moses T. Stevens, .	Andover, . .	At home.
Fourth " . .	Charles C. Dame, .	Newburyport, .	American House.
Fifth " . .	J. Scott Todd, . .	Rowley, . .	At home.

First Middlesex, .	O. H. P. Smith, . .	Charlestown, . .	At home.
Second " .	George O. Brastow, .	Somerville, . .	At home.
Third " .	Knowlton S. Chaffee, .	Cambridge, . .	At home.
Fourth " .	Lee Claflin, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	At home.
Fifth " .	Daniel Needham, . .	Groton, . .	At home.
Sixth " .	James Oliver, . .	South Reading, .	At home.
Seventh " .	Benj. F. Clark, . .	Chelmsford, . .	At home.
First Worcester, .	Lucius W. Pond, . .	Worcester, . .	At home.
Second " .	Jonathan D. Wheeler, .	Grafton, . .	At home.
Third " .	Frederick D. Brown, .	Webster, . .	At home.
Fourth " .	John G. Mudge, . .	Petersham, . .	Adams House.
Fifth " .	Francis B. Fay, . .	Lancaster, . .	American House.
First Hampden, .	Henry Alexander, Jr., .	Springfield, . .	United States Hotel.
Second " .	Henry Fuller, . .	Westfield, . .	United States Hotel.
Hampshire, . .	Edmund H. Sawyer, .	Easthampton, .	Tremont House.
Franklin, . . .	Silas N. Brooks, . .	Bernardston, . .	Quincy House.

DISTRICT.	Name.	Residence.	Boarding Place.
Berkshire&Hampshire,	Marshal Wilcox, . .	Lee, . . .	American House.
Berkshire, . . .	Samuel W. Bowerman,	Pittsfield, . .	American House.
First Norfolk, . .	William Gaston, . .	Roxbury, . .	At home.
Second " . .	George Penniman, .	Milton, . . .	At home.
Third " . .	Clark Partridge, . .	Medway, . .	At home.
First Plymouth, . .	Gershom B. Weston, .	Duxbury, . .	Adams House.
Second " . .	Edward Crocker, . .	North Bridgewater,	At home.
Norfork and Plymouth,	Edward Avery, . .	Braintree, . .	At home.
First Bristol, . .	Harrison Tweed, . .	Taunton, . .	At home.
Second " . .	Robert C. Pitman, .	New Bedford, .	At home.
Third " . .	S. Angier Chace, . .	Fall River, . .	At home.
Cape, . . .	Chester Snow, . .	Harwich, . .	Adams House.
Island, . . .	Erasmus Gould, . .	Falmouth, . .	Adams House.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

ON. GEORGE O. BRASTOW, PRESIDENT.

RIGHT.	LEFT.
1.—Gershom B. Weston.	1.—Francis B. Fay.
2.—William Sutton.	2.—Samuel W. Bowerman.
3.—Robert C. Pitman.	3.—Henry Alexander, Jr.
4.—Erasmus Gould.	4.—Lucius W. Pond.
5.—John G. Mudge.	5.—Augustus O. Allen.
6.—A. M. McPhail, Jr.	6.—S. Angier Chace.
7.—Chester Snow.	7.—Edmund H. Sawyer.
8.—Lee Claflin.	8.—William Schouler.
9.—Harrison Tweed.	9.—Clark Partridge.
10.—Frederick D. Brown.	10.—Henry Fuller.
11.—James Oliver.	11.—Moses T. Stevens.
12.—Tracy P. Cheever.	12.—Alonzo M. Giles.
13.—(Unoccupied.)	13.—Knowlton S. Chaffee.
14.—J. Scott Todd.	14.—Marshall Wilcox.
15.—Silas N. Brooks.	15.—Daniel Needham.
16.—Jonathan D. Wheeler.	16.—Edward Avery.
17.—Samuel D. Crane.	17.—Charles C. Dame.
18.—O. H. P. Smith.	18.—Benjamin F. Clark.
19.—Edward Crocker.	19.—George Penniman.
20.—William Gaston.	20.—Melville E. Ingalls.

SENATE.....ALPHABETICALLY.

Hon. GEORGE O. BRASTOW,
(Second Middlesex District.)
PRESIDENT.

Alexander, Henry, Jr.,	*First Hampden*	*District.*
Allen, Augustus O.,	*Third Suffolk*	"
Avery, Edward,	*Norfolk & Plymouth*	"
Bowerman, S. W.,	*Berkshire*	"
Brastow, George O.,	*Second Middlesex*	"
Brooks, Silas N.,	*Franklin*	"
Brown, Frederick D.,	*Third Worcester*	"
Chace, S. Angier,	*Third Bristol*	"
Chaffee, K. S.,	*Third Middlesex*	"
Cheever, Tracy P.,	*First Suffolk*	"
Claflin, Lee,	*Fourth Middlesex*	"
Clark, B. F.,	*Seventh Middlesex,*	"
Crane, Samuel D.,	*Fifth Suffolk*	"
Crocker, Edward,	*Second Plymouth*	"
Dame, Charles C.,	*Fourth Essex*	"
Fay, Francis B.,	*Fifth Worcester*	"
Fuller, Henry,	*Second Hampden*	"
Gaston, William,	*First Norfolk*	"
Giles, Alonzo M.,	*Second Suffolk*	"
Gould, Erasmus,	*Island*	"

Ingalls, Melville E.,	. *Sixth Suffolk*	*District.*
McPhail, A. M., Jr.,	. *Fourth Suffolk*	"
Mudge, John G.,	. *Fourth Worcester*	"
Needham, Daniel,	. *Fifth Middlesex*	"
Oliver, James,	. *Sixth Middlesex*	"
Partridge, Clark,	. *Third Norfolk*	"
Penniman, George,	. *Second Norfolk*	"
Pitman, Robert C.,	. *Second Bristol*	"
Pond, Lucius W.,	. *First Worcester*	"
Sawyer, Edmund H.,	. *Hampshire*	"
Schouler, William,	. *First Essex*	"
Smith, O. H. P.,	. *First Middlesex*	"
Snow, Chester,	. *Cape*	"
Stevens, Moses T.,	. *Third Essex*	"
Sutton, William,	. *Second Essex*	"
Todd, J. Scott,	. *Fifth Essex*	"
Tweed, Harrison,	. *First Bristol*	"
Weston, G. B.,	. *First Plymouth*	"
Wilcox, Marshall,	. *Berkshire & Hampshire*	"
Wheeler, Jonathan D.,	. *Second Worcester*	"

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

HENRY MORGAN, of Boston, *Chaplain.*

JOHN MORISSEY, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

HENRY O. READ, *Door-keeper.*

STILLMAN W. EDGELL, *Assistant Door-keeper.*

JOHN S. MAYO, *Messenger.*

HILTON F. HOSMER, *Page.*

FRANK F. MONROE, *Page.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1st,	Dexter A. Tompkins,	Boston.
	Hodgdon F. Buzzell,	Boston.
	Sidney F. Whitehouse,	Boston.
2d,	Dennis Cawley, Jr.,	Boston.
	John M. Tobin,	Boston.
	Murdock Matheson,	Boston.
3d,	Charles R. Train,	Boston.
	Thomas J. Gargan,	Boston.
	James L. Locke,	Boston.
4th,	Hiram S. Shurtleff,	Boston.
	Dexter S. King,	Boston.
	Daniel H. Whitney,	Boston.
5th,	Ellis W. Morton,	Boston.
	John P. Ordway,	Boston.
	Otis Rich,	Boston.
6th,	Harvey Jewell,	Boston.
	Linus M. Child,	Boston.
	John J. Smith,	Boston.
7th,	Patrick A. Collins,	Boston.
	Charles H. Blanchard,	Boston.
	Thomas J. Fay,	Boston.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8th,	Noah M. Gaylord,	Boston.
	P. Ambrose Young,	Boston.
	Nathaniel C. Nash,	Boston.
9th,	Newell A. Thompson,	Boston.
	Edward H. Pierce,	Boston.
10th,	James A. Fox,	Boston.
	Noble H. Hill,	Boston.
11th,	George F. Williams,	Boston.
	Charles W. Wilder,	Boston.
	Hubbard W. Tilton,	Boston.
12th,	J. W. F. Willson,	Boston.
	Henry Souther,	Boston.
13th,	Samuel Freeman,	Chelsea.
	Thomas Carruth,	Chelsea.
	Charles Bird, Jr.,	North Chelsea.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1st,	J. R. Huntington,	Amesbury.
	James G. Tewksbury,	West Newbury.
2d,	Charles W. Chase,	Haverhill.
	S. K. Towle,	Haverhill.
	John Perley,	Bradford.
3d,	Wm. H. P. Wright,	Lawrence.
	Albert Blood,	Lawrence.
	John K. Tarbox,	Lawrence.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
4th,	John A. Wiley, . .	North Andover.
5th,	Roscoe W. Gage, . .	Boxford.
6th,	George W. Jackman, Jr., .	Newburyport.
	George W. Woodwell, .	Newburyport.
	Rufus Adams, . . .	Newburyport.
7th,	Joseph Ross, . . .	Ipswich.
8th,	Benjamin F. Cook, . .	Gloucester.
	Josiah O. Friend. . .	Gloucester.
	Leonard McKenzie, . .	Essex.
9th,	Moses Pool, . . .	Rockport.
10th,	Joseph Wilson, . . .	Beverly.
	John Lee, ...	Manchester.
11th,	Edwin Mudge, . . .	Danvers.
12th,	J. Warren Stevens, . .	South Danvers.
13th,	George H. Peirson, . .	Salem.
	William H. Burbeck, .	Salem.
14th,	Thomas S. Waters, . .	Salem.
15th,	William B. Brown, . .	Marblehead.
	Stephen C. Felton, . .	Marblehead.
16th,	William W. Kellogg,	Lynn.
17th,	Willliam Howland, . .	Lynn.
18th,	Eben N. Wardwell, . .	Swampscott.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
19th,	Benjamin Proctor, . .	Lynn.
20th,	Jacob P. Towne, . .	Topsfield.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1st,	Thomas Cunningham, .	Charlestown.
2d,	Rufus A. White, . .	Charlestown.
	William Sherburne, . .	Charlestown.
3d,	Caleb Rand, . . .	Charlestown.
	George H. Long, . .	Charlestown.
4th,	John A. Hughes, . .	Somerville.
	John Runey, . . .	Somerville.
	George P. Cox, . .	Malden.
5th,	James A. Hervey, . .	Medford.
6th,	Joseph S. Potter, . .	Arlington.
7th,	Richard H. Dana, Jr., .	Cambridge.
8th,	John Livermore, . .	Cambridge.
	John McDuffie, . . .	Cambridge.
	Curtis Davis, . . .	Cambridge.
9th,	Anson P. Hooker, . .	Cambridge.
10th,	George E. Allen, . .	Newton.
	George E. Bridges, . .	Newton.
11th,	Henry M. Clarke, . .	Belmont.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12th,	Royal S. Warren, . .	Waltham.
13th,	Willard Mann, . . .	Natick.
14th,	Francis E. Cushing, . .	Holliston.
15th,	William Seaver, . .	Ashland.
16th,	George Phipps, ...	Framingham.
17th,	Hugh R. Bean, . . .	Marlborough.
18th,	Francis W. Warren, . .	Stow.
19th,	Willard Wheeler, . .	Sudbury.
20th,	Charles H. Fiske, . .	Weston.
21st,	John C. Blasdel, . .	Lexington.
22d,	David D. Hart, . . .	Woburn.
23d,	Levi S. Gould, . . .	Melrose.
	James F. Mansfield, . .	South Reading.
24th,	Nathan P. Pratt, . .	Reading.
25th,	Dudley Foster, . . .	Billerica.
26th,	Benjamin J. Williams, .	Lowell.
	James B. Francis, . .	Lowell.
27th,	Oliver W. Smith, . .	Lowell.
28th,	Josiah Gates, . . .	Lowell.

District.	Name of Representative.	District.
29th,	William McFarlin, . .	Lowell.
30th,	George W. Heywood, .	Westford.
31st,	Levi Wallace, . . .	Pepperell.
32d,	Jonathan Pierce, . .	Townsend.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

1st,	Windsor N. White, . .	Winchendon.
2d,	Jeremiah A. Rich, . .	Royalston.
3d,	Charles Heywood, . .	Gardner.
4th,	William Mixter, . .	Hardwick.
	J. Otis Hale, . . .	Hubbardston.
5th,	George E. Towne, . .	Fitchburg.
	Otis E. Ruggles, . .	Fitchburg.
	Howard M. Lane, . .	Leominster.
6th,	Solomon H. Howe, . .	Bolton.
7th,	Charles W. Worcester, .	Clinton.
8th,	Wallace McFarland, .	West Boylston.
9th,	P. A. Beaman, . . .	Princeton.
10th,	A. G. Walker, . . .	Worcester.
	Delano A. Goddard, . .	Worcester.
	Warren Williams, . .	Worcester.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
11th,	Edward S. Stebbins,	Worcester.
	James S. Woodworth,	Worcester.
	Prescott A. Thompson,	Worcester.
12th,	J. H. Wood,	Grafton.
13th,	Samuel Appleton,	Southborough.
14th,	William Knowlton,	Upton.
15th,	Isaac H. Stearns,	Milford.
	Moses Farnum,	Blackstone.
	Charles Wing,	Uxbridge.
16th,	Lament B. Corbin,	Oxford.
	Silas Dunton,	Millbury.
	William D. Jones,	Douglas.
17th,	Joseph H. Hathaway,	Charlton.
	Lory S. Watson,	Leicester.
18th,	Amasa C. Morse,	Sturbridge.
	Joseph B. Lombard,	Warren.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

1st,	William F. Arnold,	Northampton.
	Edward H. Lathrop,	Huntington.
2d,	Richmond Kingman,	Cummington.
3d,	Henry S. Porter,	Hatfield.
4th,	Horace Ward,	Amherst.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5th,	Philo Chapin, . . .	Granby.
6th,	Henry Bassett, . . .	Ware.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

1st,	Joel B. Williams, . .	Monson.
2d,	William R. Sessions, .	Wilbraham.
3d,	Charles L. Shaw, . .	Springfield.
	Tilly Haynes, . . .	Springfield.
4th,	George Walker, . .	Springfield.
5th,	John Severson, . .	Springfield.
6th,	Edwin N. Snow, . .	Chicopee.
	Ezra H. Flagg, . .	Holyoke.
7th,	Ralph S. Brown, . .	Granville.
	Charles A. Fox, . .	W. Springfield.
8th,	William G. Bates, . .	Westfield.
9th,	Thaddeus K. DeWolf, .	Chester.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1st,	John D. Flagg, . .	Orange.
2d,	Frederick W. Field, .	Leverett.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3d,	George W. Potter,	Greenfield.
	Thomas J. Field,	Northfield.
4th,	Henry S. Ranney,	Ashfield.
	Samuel T. Field,	Shelburne.
5th,	Roger H. Leavitt,	Charlemont.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1st,	Fred. A. Morey,	Williamstown.
2d,	Shepard Thayer,	Adams.
	Jonas A. Champney,	Cheshire.
3d,	Thomas F. Plunkett,	Pittsfield.
	Henry H. Cook,	Richmond.
4th,	Charles J. Kittredge,	Hinsdale.
5th,	Mason Van Dusen,	Stockbridge.
6th,	Alanson Crittenden,	Otis.
7th,	Edward A. Hulbert,	Great Barrington.
8th,	Andrew J. Freeman,	New Marlboro'.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

1st,	John R. Bullard,	Dedham.
2d,	Charles A. Hewins,	W. Roxbury.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3d,	William Seaver,	Roxbury.
	George M. Hobbs,	Roxbury.
	Isaac H. Meserve,	Roxbury.
4th,	Charles Stanwood,	Roxbury.
5th,	Edward H. R. Ruggles,	Dorchester.
	John H. Robinson,	Dorchester.
6th,	John Quincy Adams,	Quincy.
7th,	E. Watson Arnold,	Braintree.
8th,	Alvah Raymond, Jr.,	Weymouth.
	Henry Newton,	Weymouth.
9th,	Daniel Howard,	Randolph.
10th,	Orlando B. Crane,	Stoughton.
11th,	James Capen,	Sharon.
	Joseph Leavitt,	Canton.
12th,	Leander S. Daniels,	Medway.
	James T. Ford,	Wrentham.
13th,	Henry E. Pond,	Franklin.
14th,	George K. Daniell,	Needham.
15th,	Thomas Parsons,	Brookline.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1st,	Willard Blackinton,	Attleborough.
2d,	Augustus Lane,	Norton.
3d,	John H. Swain,	Easton.
4th,	Jeremy B. Dennett,	Taunton.
	Walter S. Sprague,	Taunton.
	Nathan S. Williams,	Taunton.
5th,	William A. King,	Rehoboth.
6th,	Job M. Leonard,	Somerset.
7th,	Abraham G. Hart,	Fall River.
	Weaver Osborn,	Fall River.
	Iram Smith,	Fall River.
8th,	Ezra P. Brownell,	Westport.
9th,	William Barker, Jr.,	Dartmouth.
10th,	Oliver H. P. Brown,	New Bedford.
	Joseph W. Cornell,	New Bedford.
11th,	James B. Wood,	New Bedford.
	William H. Reynard,	New Bedford.
12th,	Lewis S. Judd,	Fairhaven.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1st,	John Manson,	Scituate.
2d,	David Cushing, 2d,	Hingham.
3d,	Morton V. Bonney,	Hanover.
4th,	William Whiting,	Pembroke.
5th,	Eden Wadsworth,	Duxbury.
6th,	Charles H. Drew,	Plymouth.
	Josiah S. Hammond,	Plympton.
7th,	George Sanford,	Wareham.
8th,	Eleazer Richmond,	Lakeville.
9th,	Levi A. Abbott,	Middleborough.
10th,	Simeon Perkins,	Bridgewater.
11th,	C. C. Bixby,	N. Bridgewater.
	Irving Bates,	E. Bridgewater.
12th,	Walter B. Studley,	Abington.
	Dan Packard,	Abington.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

1st,	Heman B. Chase,	Yarmouth.
	Alvah Holway,	Sandwich.
	Lemuel B. Simmons,	Barnstable.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2d,	Samuel H. Gould, . .	Brewster.
	Seth Crowell, . . .	Dennis.
3d,	Ensign B. Rogers, . .	Orleans.
4th,	Henry Shortle, . . .	Provincetown.
	John H. Bangs, . . .	Eastham.

DUKES COUNTY.

1st,	Charles Bradley, . .	Tisbury.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

1st,	William H. Waitt, . .	Nantucket.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .... ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE DISTRICTS THEY REPRESENT, THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE, AND THEIR RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. HARVEY JEWELL, OF BOSTON, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Abbott, Levi A., . .	9, Plymouth, .	Middleborough, .	At home, ...	10
Adams, John Quincy, .	6, Norfolk, .	Quincy, . . .	At home.	110
Adams, Rufus, . .	6, Essex, . .	Newburyport, .	At home, ...	91
Allen, George E., . .	10, Middlesex, .	Newton, . . .	At home, ...	92
Appleton, Samuel, . .	13, Worcester, .	Southborough, .	At home, ...	14
Arnold, Wm. F, . .	1, Hampshire, .	Northampton, .	Adams House, . . .	8
Arnold, E. Watson, .	7, Norfolk, .	Braintree, . .	At home, ...	177
Bangs, John H., . .	4, Barnstable, .	Eastham, . . .	13 Beacon St., Chelsea,	127
Barker, William, Jr., .	9, Bristol, . .	Dartmouth, . .	At home, ...	129

Bassett, Henry,	6, Hampshire,	Ware,	Adams House,	46
Bates, Irving,	11, Plymouth,	E. Bridgewater,	At home,	83
Bates, William G.,	8, Hampden,	Westfield,	American House,	3
Beaman, P. A.,	9, Worcester,	Princeton,	Quincy House,	78
Bean, Hugh R.,	17, Middlesex,	Marlborough,	At home,	60
Bird, Charles, Jr.,	13, Suffolk,	North Chelsea,	At home,	175
Bixby, C. C.,	11, Plymouth,	N. Bridgewater,	At home,	98
Blackinton, Willard,	1, Bristol,	Attleborough,	At home,	64
Blanchard, Charles H.,	7, Suffolk,	Boston,	34 Broadway, S. B.,	65
Blasdel, John C.,	21, Middlesex,	Lexington,	3 Perkins Pl., Roxbury,	125
Blood, Albert,	3, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	236
Bonney, Morton V.,	3, Plymouth,	Hanover,	4 Province Court,	162
Bradley, Charles,	1, Dukes,	Tisbury,	Marlboro' Hotel,	183
Bridges, George E.,	10, Middlesex,	Newton,	At home,	130
Brown, Oliver H. P.,	10, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	56
Brown, Ralph S.,	7, Hampden,	Granville,	United States Hotel,	184

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Brown, William B.,	15, Essex,	Marblehead,	At home,	171
Brownell, Ezra P.,	8, Bristol,	Westport,	Adams House,	62
Bullard, John R.,	1, Norfolk,	Dedham,	At home,	44
Burbeck, Wm. H.,	13, Essex,	Salem,	At home,	37
Buzzell, Hodgdon F.,	1, Suffolk,	Boston,	129 Marginal St., E. B.,	151
Capen, James,	11, Norfolk,	Sharon,	At home,	104
Carruth, Thomas H.,	13, Suffolk,	Chelsea,	At home,	105
Cawley, Dennis, Jr.,	2, Suffolk,	Boston,	174 Endicott St.,	79
Champney, Jonas A.,	2, Berkshire,	Cheshire,	Adams House,	226
Chapin, Philo,	5, Hampshire,	Granby,	Quincy House,	214
Chase, Charles W.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	166
Chase, Heman B.,	1, Barnstable,	Yarmouth,	At home,	179
Child, Linus M.,	6, Suffolk,	Boston,	54 West Cedar St.,	5
Clarke, Henry M.,	11, Middlesex,	Belmont,	At home,	70

Collins, Patrick A.,	7, Suffolk,	Boston,	80 A St., South Boston,	21
Cook, Benjamin F.,	8, Essex,	Gloucester,	At home,	11
Cook, Henry H.,	3, Berkshire,	Richmond,	City Hotel,	239
Corbin, Lament B.,	16, Worcester,	Oxford,	At home,	153
Cornell, Joseph W.,	10, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	122
Cox, George P.,	4, Middlesex,	Malden,	At home,	170
Crane, Orlando B.,	10, Norfolk,	Stoughton,	At home,	223
Crittenden, Alanson,	6, Berkshire,	Otis,	Quincy House,	215
Crowell, Seth,	2, Barnstable,	Dennis,	At home,	2
Cunningham, Thomas,	1, Middlesex,	Charlestown,	At home,	9
Cushing, David, 2d,	2, Plymouth,	Hingham,	At home,	168
Cushing, Francis E.,	14, Middlesex,	Holliston,	At home,	124
Dana, Richard H., Jr.,	7, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	18
Daniell, George K.,	14, Norfolk,	Needham,	Grantville,	75
Daniels, Leander S.,	12, Norfolk,	Medway, (West,)	At home,	207
Davis, Curtis,	8, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	189

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Dennett, Jeremy B.,	4, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	181
DeWolf, Thaddeus K.,	9, Hampden,	Chester,	United States Hotel,	38
Drew Charles H.,	6, Plymouth,	Plymouth,	25 Shawmut Avenue,	231
Dunton, Silas,	16, Worcester,	Millbury,	At home,	138
Farnum, Moses,	15, Worcester,	Blackstone,	At home,	229
Fay, Thomas J.,	7, Suffolk,	Boston,	464 Federal St.,	73
Felton, Stephen C.,	15, Essex,	Marblehead,	At home,	107
Fiske, Charles H.,	20, Middlesex,	Weston,	20 State St.,	45
Flagg, Ezra H.,	6, Hampden,	Holyoke,	Quincy House,	113
Flagg, John D.,	1, Franklin,	Orange,	Quincy House,	58
Ford, James T.,	12, Norfolk,	Wrentham,	Waltham,	216
Foster, Dudley,	25, Middlesex,	Billerica,	At home,	165
Fox, Charles A.,	7, Hampden,	W. Springfield,	United States Hotel,	198
Fox, James A.,	10, Suffolk,	Boston,	618 Washington St.,	40

Francis, James B.,	26, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	133
Freeman, Andrew J.,	8, Berkshire,	New Marlboro',	Quincy House,	90
Freeman, Samuel,	13, Suffolk,	Chelsea,	36 Hawthorn St., Chel.,	22
Friend, Josiah O.,	8, Essex,	Gloucester,	At home,	87
Field, Frederick W.,	2, Franklin,	Leverett,	163 Dorchester St.,	144
Field, Samuel T.,	4, Franklin,	Shelburne,	Quincy House,	146
Field, Thomas J.,	3, Franklin,	Northfield,	Adams House,	96
Gage, Roscoe W.,	5, Essex,	Boxford,	At home,	227
Gargan, Thomas J.,	3, Suffolk,	Boston,	28 Blossom St.,	20
Gates, Josiah,	28, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	67
Gaylord, Noah M.,	8, Suffolk,	Boston,	5 Oak Place,	193
Goddard, Delano A.,	10, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	95
Gould, Levi S.,	23, Middlesex,	Melrose,	At home,	97
Gould, Samuel H.,	2, Barnstable,	Brewster,	Central House,	81
Hale, J. Otis,	4, Worcester,	Hubbardston,	Bromfield House,	29
Hammond, Josiah S.,	6, Plymouth,	Plympton,	At home,	202

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Hart, Abraham G.,	7, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	94
Hart, David D.,	22, Middlesex,	Woburn,	At home,	228
Hathaway, J. H.,	17, Worcester,	Charlton,	Quincy House,	235
Haynes, Tilly,	3, Hampden,	Springfield,	United States Hotel,	74
Hervey, James A.,	5, Middlesex,	Medford,	At home,	145
Hewins, Charles A.,	2, Norfolk,	West Roxbury,	At home,	82
Heywood, Charles,	3, Worcester,	Gardner,	Bromfield House,	25
Heywood, George W.,	30, Middlesex,	Westford,	Adams House,	117
Hill, Noble H.,	10, Suffolk,	Boston,	22 Union Park,	42
Hobbs, George M.,	3, Norfolk,	Roxbury,	14 Edinboro' St., Rox.,	154
Holway, Alvah,	1, Barnstable,	Sandwich,	At home,	103
Hooker, Anson P.,	9, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	51
Howard, Daniel,	9, Norfolk,	Randolph,	At home,	221
Howe, Solomon H.,	6, Worcester,	Bolton,	Parker House,	32

Howland, William,	17, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	Desk.
Hughes, John A.,	4, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	53
Hulburt, Edward A.,	7, Berkshire,	Gt. Barrington,	Quincy House,	237
Huntington, J. R.,	1, Essex,	Amesbury,	At home,	100
Jackman, George W., Jr.,	6, Essex,	Newburyport,	At home,	34
Jewell, Harvey,	6, Suffolk,	Boston,	204 Beacon St.,	Spk'r.
Jones, William D.,	16, Worcester,	Douglas,	Bromfield House,	194
Judd, Lewis S.,	12, Bristol,	Fairhaven,	Adams House,	147
Kellogg, William W.,	16, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	164
King, Dexter S.,	4, Suffolk,	Boston,	Winthrop House,	27
King, William A.,	5, Bristol,	Rehoboth,	21 Lyman St.,	156
Kingman, Richmond,	2, Hampshire,	Cummington,	American House,	72
Kittredge, Charles J.,	4, Berkshire,	Hinsdale,	United States Hotel,	41
Knowlton, William,	14, Worcester,	Upton,	Revere House,	111
Lathrop, Edward H.,	1, Hampshire,	Huntington,	United States Hotel,	233
Lane, Augustus,	2, Bristol,	Norton,	At home,	52

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Lane, Howard M.,	5, Worcester,	Leominster,	Quincy House,	15
Leavitt, Joseph,	11, Norfolk,	Canton,	At home,	59
Leavitt, Roger H.,	5, Franklin,	Charlemont,	Quincy House,	190
Lee, John,	10, Essex,	Manchester,	At home,	112
Leonard, Job M.,	6, Bristol,	Somerset,	At home,	77
Livermore, John,	8, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	240
Locke, James L.,	3, Suffolk,	Boston,	79 Leverett St.,	199
Lombard, Joseph B.,	18, Worcester,	Warren,	United States Hotel,	136
Long, George H.,	3, Middlesex,	Charlestown,	At home,	4
Mann, Willard,	13, Middlesex,	Natick,	At home,	176
Mansfield, James F.,	23, Middlesex,	South Reading,	At home,	218
Manson, John,	1, Plymouth,	Scituate,	At home,	68
Matheson, Murdock,	2, Suffolk,	Boston,	13 Fleet Street,	23
McDuffie, John,	8, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	93

McFarland, Wallace, .	8, Worcester, .	West Boylston, .	At home, ...	209
McFarlin, William, .	29, Middlesex, .	Lowell, . . .	At home, ...	186
McKenzie, Leonard, .	8, Essex, . .	Essex, ...	At home, ...	88
Meserve, Isaac H., .	3, Norfolk, . .	Roxbury, . . .	At home, ...	152
Mixter, William, . .	4, Worcester, .	Hardwick, . .	3 Mt. Vernon Place, .	232
Morey, Frederick A., .	1, Berkshire, .	Williamstown, .	United States Hotel, .	163
Morse, Amasa C., . .	18, Worcester, .	Sturbridge, . .	116 Newton St., . .	84
Morton, Ellis W., . .	5, Suffolk, . .	Boston, . . .	171 Tremont St., . .	76
Mudge, Edwin, . .	11, Essex, . .	Danvers, . . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	134
Nash, Nathaniel C., .	8, Suffolk, . .	Boston, . . .	4 Burroughs Place, . .	139
Newton, Henry, . .	8, Norfolk, . .	Weymouth, . .	At home, ...	208
Ordway, John P., . .	5, Suffolk, . .	Boston, . . .	42 Bedford St., . . .	197
Osborn, Weaver, . .	7, Bristol, . .	Fall River, . .	At home, ...	99
Packard, Dan, . .	12, Plymouth, .	Abington, (So.,)	At home, ...	126
Parsons, Thomas, . .	15, Norfolk, . .	Brookline, . .	At home, ...	149
Perley, John, . . .	2, Essex, . .	Bradford, . . .	At home, ...	200

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Perkins, Simeon, . .	10, Plymouth, .	Bridgewater, .	At home, ...	106
Phipps, George, . .	16, Middlesex, .	Framingham, .	At home, ...	30
Pierce, Edward H., .	9, Suffolk, . .	Boston, . . .	24 Warren Avenue, .	188
Pierce, Jonathan, . .	32, Middlesex, .	Townsend, . .	At home, ...	160
Peirson, George H., .	13, Essex, . .	Salem, ...	At home, ...	61
Plunkett, Thomas F., .	3, Berkshire, .	Pittsfield, . . .	United States Hotel, .	26
Pool, Moses, . . .	9, Essex, . .	Rockport, . . .	At home, ...	206
Pond, Henry E., . .	13, Norfolk, . .	Franklin, . . .	At home, ...	135
Porter, Henry S., . .	3, Hampshire, .	Hatfield, . . .	Adams House, . . .	169
Potter, George W., .	3, Franklin, .	Greenfield, . .	Quincy House, . . .	222
Potter, Joseph S., . .	6, Middlesex, .	Arlington, . .	At home, ...	16
Pratt, Nathan P., . .	24, Middlesex, .	Reading, . . .	At home, ...	12
Proctor, Benjamin, .	19, Essex, . .	Lynn, ...	At home, ...	142
Rand, Caleb, . . .	3, Middlesex, .	Charlestown, . .	At home, ...	Desk.

Ranney, Henry S.,	4, Franklin,	Ashfield,	Quincy House,	143
Raymond, Alvah, Jr.,	8, Norfolk,	Weymouth,	At home,	89
Reynard, William H.,	11, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	174
Rich, J. A.,	2, Worcester,	Royalston,	Quincy House,	225
Rich, Otis,	5, Suffolk,	Boston,	24 Harrison Avenue,	109
Richmond, Eleazer,	8, Plymouth,	Lakeville,	At home,	114
Robinson, John H.,	5, Norfolk,	Dorchester,	At home,	120
Rogers, Ensign B.,	3, Barnstable,	Orleans,	Cambridgeport,	54
Ross, Joseph,	7, Essex,	Ipswich,	At home,	115
Ruggles, Edward, H. R.,	5, Norfolk,	Dorchester,	At home,	203
Ruggles, Otis T.,	5, Worcester,	Fitchburg,	At home,	28
Runey, John,	4, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	224
Sanford, George,	7, Plymouth,	Wareham,	American House,	205
Seaver, William,	15, Middlesex,	Ashland,	At home,	132
Seaver, William,	3, Norfolk,	Roxbury,	79 Ruggles St., Rox'by,	31
Sessions, William R.,	2, Hampden,	Wilbraham,	United States Hotel,	173

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Severson, John,	5, Hampden,	Springfield,	Quincy House,	213
Shaw, Charles L.,	3, Hampden,	Springfield,	United States Hotel,	108
Sherburne, William,	2, Middlesex,	Charlestown,	33 School St.,	86
Shortle, Henry,	4, Barnstable,	Provincetown,	8 Oak St.,	121
Shurtleff, Hiram S.,	4, Suffolk,	Boston,	2 Beacon St.,	140
Simmons, Lemuel B.,	1, Barnstable,	Barnstable,	At home,	178
Smith, Iram,	7, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	141
Smith, John J.,	6, Suffolk,	Boston,	11 Anderson St.,	123
Smith, Oliver W.,	27, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	119
Snow, Edwin N.,	6, Hampden,	Chicopee,	Quincy House,	159
Souther, Henry,	12, Suffolk,	Boston,	355 Broadway,	204
Sprague, Walter S.,	4, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	238
Stanwood, Charles,	4, Norfolk,	Roxbury,	14 Orchard St., Rox'by,	55
Stearns, Isaac H.,	15, Worcester,	Milford,	At home,	172

Stebbins, Edward S.,	11, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	69
Stevens, John W.,	12, Essex,	South Danvers,	At home,	148
Studley, Walter B.,	12, Plymouth,	Abington,(East,)	At home,	211
Swain, John H.,	3, Bristol,	Easton, (North,)	At home,	43
Tarbox, John K.,	3, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	220
Tewksbury, James G.,	1, Essex,	West Newbury,	At home,	24
Thayer, Shepherd,	2, Berkshire,	Adams,	United States Hotel,	230
Thompson, Newell A.,	9, Suffolk,	Boston,	81 Boylston St.,	201
Thompson, Prescott A.,	11, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	210
Tilton, Hubbard W.,	11, Suffolk,	Boston,	34 Springfield St.,	217
Tobin, John M.,	2, Suffolk,	Boston,	30 Sheafe, St.,	185
Tompkins, Dexter A.,	1, Suffolk,	Boston,	289 Meridian, St., E. B.,	39
Towle, S. K.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	161
Towne, George E.,	5, Worcester,	Fitchburg,	Parker House,	66
Towne, Jacob P.,	20, Essex,	Topsfield,	At home,	150
Train, Charles R.,	3, Suffolk,	Boston,	1 Lynde St.,	180

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Van Dusen, Mason, .	5, Berkshire, .	Stockbridge, . .	United States Hotel, .	50
Wadsworth, Eden, .	5, Plymouth, .	Duxbury, . . .	Brighton, ...	63
Waitt, William H., .	1, Nantucket, .	Nantucket, . .	Adams House, . . .	158
Wallace, Levi, . .	31, Middlesex, .	Pepperell, . .	42 Green St., ...	13
Walker, A. G., . .	10, Worcester, .	Worcester, . .	At home, ...	116
Walker, George, . .	4, Hampden, .	Springfield, . .	22 Bulfinch St., . . .	17
Ward, Horace, . .	4, Hampshire, .	Amherst, . . .	Adams House, . . .	157
Wardwell, Eben N., .	18, Essex, . .	Swampscott, . .	At home, ...	48
Warren, Francis W., .	18, Middlesex, .	Stow, ...	At home, ...	7
Warren, Royal S., .	12, Middlesex, .	Waltham, . . .	At home, ...	80
Waters, Thomas S., .	14, Essex, . .	Salem, ...	At home, ...	85
Watson, Lory S., . .	17, Worcester, .	Leicester, . . .	Adams House, . . .	191
Wheeler, Willard, . .	19, Middlesex, .	Sudbury, . . .	National House, . . .	6
White, Rufus A., . .	2, Middlesex, .	Charlestown, . .	At home, ...	35

White, Windsor N.,	1, Worcester,	Winchendon,	Quincy House,	47
Whitehouse, Sidney F.,	1, Suffolk,	Boston,	33 Chelsea St., E. B.,	137
Whiting William,	4, Plymouth,	Pembroke,	At home,	36
Whitney, Daniel H.,	4, Suffolk,	Boston,	City Hotel,	155
Wilder, Charles W.,	11, Suffolk,	Boston,	1 Worcester Square,	19
Wiley, John A.,	4, Essex,	North Andover,	At home,	187
Williams, Benjamin J.,	26, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	219
Williams, George F.,	11, Suffolk,	Boston,	18 Worcester Square,	196
Williams, Joel B.,	1, Hampden,	Monson,	United States Hotel,	102
Williams, Nathan S.,	4, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	192
Williams, Warren,	10, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	1
Willson, J. W. F.,	11, Suffolk,	Boston,	40 G St., South Boston,	118
Wilson, Joseph,	10, Essex,	Beverly,	At home,	71
Wing, Charles,	15, Worcester,	Uxbridge,	Bromfield House,	234
Wood, J. H.,	12, Worcester,	Grafton,	At home,	131
Wood, James B.,	11, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	167

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No, of Seat.
Woodwell, George W., .	6, Essex, . .	Newburyport, .	At home, ...	49
Woodworth, James S., .	11, Worcester, .	Worcester, . .	At home, ...	57
Worcester, Charles W., .	7, Worcester, .	Clinton, . . .	At home, ...	33
Wright, William H. P., .	3, Essex, . .	Lawrence, . .	At home, ...	101
Young, P. Ambrose, .	8, Suffolk, . .	Boston, . . .	1 Warren St., . . .	182

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

AS ARRANGED BY SEATS.

No.	Name.
1.	Williams, of Worcester.
2.	Crowell, of Dennis.
3.	Bates, of Westfield.
4.	Long, of Charlestown.
5.	Child, of Boston.
6.	Wheeler, of Sudbury.
7.	Warren, of Stow.
8.	Arnold, of Northampton.
9.	Cunningham, of Charlest'n.
10.	Abbott, of Middleborough.
11.	Cook, of Gloucester.
12.	Pratt, of Reading.
13.	Wallace, of Pepperell.
14.	Appleton, of Southborough.
15.	Lane of Leominster.
16.	Potter, of Arlington.
17.	Walker, of Springfield.
18.	Dana, of Cambridge.
19.	Wilder, of Boston.
20.	Gargan, of Boston.
21.	Collins, of Boston.
22.	Freeman, of Chelsea.
23.	Matheson, of Boston.
24.	Tewksbury, of W.Newbury.
25.	Heywood, of Gardner.
26.	Plunkett, of Pittsfield.
27.	King, of Boston.
28.	Ruggles, of Fitchburg.
29.	Hale, of Hubbardston.
30.	Phipps, of Framingham.
31.	Seaver, of Roxbury.
32.	Howe, of Bolton.
33.	Worcester, of Clinton.
34.	Jackman, of Newburyport.
35.	White, of Charlestown.
36.	Whiting, of Pembroke.
37.	Burbeck, of Salem.
38.	DeWolf, of Chester.
39.	Tompkins, of Boston.
40.	Fox, of Boston.
41.	Kittredge, of Hinsdale.
42.	Hill, of Boston.
43.	Swain, of Easton.
44.	Bullard, of Dedham.
45.	Fiske, of Weston.
46.	Bassett, of Ware.
47.	White, of Winchendon.
48.	Wardwell, of Swampscott.
49.	Woodwell, of Newburyp't.
50.	Van Dusen, of Stock'bdge.
51.	Hooker, of Cambridge.
52.	Lane, of Norton.
53.	Hughes, of Somerville.
54.	Rogers, of Orleans.
55.	Stanwood, of Roxbury.
56.	Brown, of New Bedford.
57.	Woodworth, of Worcester.
58.	Flagg, of Orange.
59.	Leavitt, of Canton.
60.	Bean, of Marlborough.
61.	Peirson, of Salem.
62.	Brownell, of Westport.
63.	Wadsworth, of Duxbury.
64.	Blackinton, of Attleboro'.

No.	Name.
65.	Blanchard, of Boston.
66.	Towne, of Fitchburg.
67.	Gates, of Lowell.
68.	Manson, of Scituate.
69.	Stebbins, of Worcester.
70.	Clarke, of Belmont.
71.	Wilson, of Beverly.
72.	Kingman, of Cummington.
73.	Fay, of Boston.
74.	Haynes, of Springfield.
75.	Daniell, of Needham.
76.	Morton, of Boston.
77.	Leonard, of Somerset.
78.	Beaman, of Princeton.
79.	Cawley, of Boston.
80.	Warren, of Waltham.
81.	Gould, of Brewster.
82.	Hewins, of W. Roxbury.
83.	Bates, of E. Bridgewater.
84.	Morse, of Sturbridge.
85.	Waters, of Salem.
86.	Sherburne, of Charlestown.
87.	Friend, of Gloucester.
88.	McKenzie, of Essex.
89.	Raymond, of Weymouth.
90.	Cook, of Richmond.
91.	Adams, of Newburyport.
92.	Allen, of Newton.
93.	McDuffie, of Cambridge.
94.	Hart, of Fall River.
95.	Goddard, of Worcester.
96.	Field, of Northfield.
97.	Gould, of Melrose.
98.	Bixby, of N. Bridgewater.
99.	Osborn, of Fall River.
100.	Huntington, of Amesbury.
101.	Wright, of Lawrence.
102.	Williams, of Monson.
103.	Holway, of Sandwich.
104.	Capen, of Sharon.
105.	Carruth, of Chelsea.
106.	Perkins, of Bridgewater.
107.	Felton, of Marblehead.
108.	Shaw, of Springfield.
109.	Rich of Boston.
110.	Adams, of Quincy.
111.	Knowlton, of Upton.
112.	Lee, of Manchester.
113.	Flagg, of Holyoke.
114.	Richmond, of Lakeville.
115.	Ross, of Ipswich.
116.	Walker, of Worcester.
117.	Heywood, of Westford.
118.	Willson, of Boston.
119.	Smith of Lowell.
120.	Robinson, of Dorchester.
121.	Shortle, of Provicetown.
122.	Cornell, of New Bedford.
123.	Smith, of Boston.
124.	Cushing, of Holliston.
125.	Blasdel, of Lexington.
126.	Packard, of Abington.
127.	Bangs, of Eastham.
129.	Barker, of Dartmouth.
130.	Bridges, of Newton.
131.	Wood, of Grafton.
132.	Seaver, of Ashland.
133.	Francis, of Lowell.
134.	Mudge, of Danvers.
135	.Pond, of Franklin.
136.	Lombard, of Warren.
137.	Whitehouse, of Boston.
138.	Dunton, of Millbury.
139.	Nash, of Boston.
140.	Shurtleff, of Boston.
141.	Smith, of Fall River.

No. Name.
142. Proctor, of Lynn.
143. Ranney, of Ashfield.
144. Field, of Leverett.
145. Hervey, of Medford.
146. Field, of Shelburne.
147. Judd, of Fairhaven.
148. Stevens, of S. Danvers.
149. Parsons, of Brookline.
150. Towne, of Topsfield.
151. Buzzell, of Boston.
152. Meserve, of Roxbury.
153. Corbin, of Oxford.
154. Hobbs, of Roxbury.
155. Whitney, of Boston.
156. King, of Rehoboth.
157. Ward, of Amherst.
158. Waitt, of Nantucket.
159. Snow, of Chicopee.
160. Pierce, of Townsend.
161. Towle, of Haverhill.
162. Bonney, of Hanover.
163. Morey, of Williamstown.
164. Kellogg, of Lynn.
165. Foster, of Billerica.
166. Chase, of Haverhill.
167. Wood, of New Bedford.
168. Cushing, of Hingham.
169. Porter, of Hatfield.
170. Cox, of Malden.
171. Brown, of Marblehead.
172. Stearns, of Milford.
173. Sessions, of Wilbraham.
174. Reynard, of New Bedford.
175. Bird, Jr., of North Chelsea.
176. Mann, of Natick.
177. Arnold, of Braintree.
178. Simmons, of Barnstable.
179. Chase, of Yarmouth.
180. Train, of Boston.

No Name.
181. Dennett, of Taunton.
182. Young, of Boston.
183. Bradley, of Tisbury.
184. Brown, of Granville.
185. Tobin, of Boston.
186. McFarlin, of Lowell.
187. Wiley, of North Andover.
188. Pierce, of Boston.
189. Davis, of Cambridge.
190. Leavitt, of Charlemont.
191. Watson, of Leicester.
192. Williams, of Taunton.
193. Gaylord, of Boston.
194. Jones, of Douglas.
196. Williams, of Boston.
197. Ordway, of Boston.
198. Fox, of West Springfield.
199. Locke, of Boston.
200. Perley, of Bradford.
201. Thompson, of Boston.
202. Hammond, of Plympton.
203. Ruggles, of Dorchester.
204. Souther, of Boston.
205. Sanford, of Wareham.
206. Pool, of Rockport.
207. Daniels, of Medway.
208. Newton, of Weymouth.
209. McFarland, of W. Boylst'n.
210. Thompson, of Worcester.
211. Studley, of Abington.
213. Severson, of Springfield.
214. Chapin, of Granby.
215. Crittenden, of Otis.
216. Ford, of Wrentham.
217. Tilton, of Boston.
218. Mansfield, of S. Reading.
219. Williams, of Lowell.
220. Tarbox, of Lawrence.
221. Howard, of Randolph.

No.	Name.
222.	Potter, of Greenfield.
223.	Crane, of Stoughton.
224.	Runey, of Somerville.
225.	Rich, of Royalston.
226.	Champney, of Cheshire.
227.	Gage, of Boxford.
228.	Hart, of Woburn.
229.	Farnum, of Blackstone.
230.	Thayer, of Adams.
231.	Drew, of Plymouth.
232.	Mixter, of Hardwick.
233.	Lathrop, of Huntington.
234.	Wing, of Uxbridge.
235.	Hathaway, of Charlton.
236.	Blood, of Lawrence.
237.	Hulbert, of Gt. Barringt'n.
238.	Sprague, of Taunton.
239.	Freeman, of New Marlboro'
240.	Livermore, of Cambridge.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, of Malden, *Clerk.*
WILLIAM R. ALGER, of Boston, *Chaplain.*
JOHN MORISSEY, of Plymouth, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
GEORGE H. PHELPS, *Door-keeper.*
CHARLES E. HORNE, *Assistant Door-keeper.*
O. F. MITCHELL, *Postmaster.*
THOMAS J. TUCKER, Jr., *Messenger.*
JOHN PRINCE, *Messenger.*
K. V. MARTIN, *Messenger.*
EDWIN N. ALEXANDER, *Messenger.*
GEORGE W. NOTTINGHAM, *Messenger.*
P. M. C. JONES, *Messenger.*
CYRUS HALL, *Messenger.*
HENRY B THAYER, *Messenger.*
JOSEPH F. PORTER, *Messenger.*
JAMES H. DOLLIVER, *Page.*
JOHN J. HAYES, *Page.*

MONITORS.

First Division,	Messrs. WHITE, of Charlestown, and TOMPKINS, of Boston.
Second Division,	Messrs. STEVENS, of South Danvers, and FIELD, of Leverett.
Third Division,	Messrs. RICHMOND, of Lakeville, and HEYWOOD, of Westford.
Fourth Division,	Messrs. WILLSON, of Boston, and SHORTLE, of Provincetown.
Fifth Division,	Messrs. POND, of Franklin, and WOOD, of Grafton.
Sixth Division,	Messrs. WARDWELL, of Swampscott, and LANE, of Norton.

COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Bowerman, ... *of Berkshire*,
Allen, ... *of Suffolk*,
Gaston, ... *of Norfolk*,
Wilcox, ... *of Berkshire*,
Dame, ... *of Essex*.

ON MATTERS OF PROBATE AND CHANCERY.

Messrs. Cheever, ... *of Suffolk*,
Avery, ... *of Norfolk*,
Brooks, ... *of Franklin*.

ON THE TREASURY.

Messrs. Sawyer, ... *of Hampshire*,
Alexander, ... *of Hampden*,
Mudge, ... *of Worcester*.

ON PRINTING.

Messrs. Schouler, ... *of Essex*,
Wheeler, ... *of Worcester*,
Stevens, ... *of Essex*.

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Messrs. Dame, ... *of Essex*,
Gaston, ... *of Norfolk*,
Ingalls, ... *of Suffolk*,
Brown, ... *of Worcester*,
Wilcox, ... *of Berkshire*.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Chace, ... *of Bristol,*
Sawyer, ... *of Hampshire,*
Gould, ... *of Barnstable.*

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Partridge, ... *of Norfolk,*
Crocker, ... *of Plymouth,*
Smith, ... *of Middlesex.*

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs.	Dana,	*of Cambridge,*
	Adams,	*of Quincy,*
	Train,	*of Boston,*
	Tarbox,	*of Lawrence,*
	Howland,	*of Lynn,*
	Lathrop,	*of Huntington,*
	Morton,	*of Boston.*

ON MATTERS OF PROBATE AND CHANCERY.

Messrs.	Bates,	*of Westfield,*
	Hervey,	*of Medford,*
	Hobbs,	*of Roxbury,*
	Field,	*of Shelburne,*
	Williams,	*of Lowell,*
	Fiske,	*of Weston,*
	Pierce,	*of Boston.*

ON FINANCE.

Messrs.	Walker,	*of Springfield,*
	Parsons,	*of Brookline,*
	Thayer,	*of Adams,*
	Rich,	*of Boston.*
	Heywood,	*of Gardner,*
	Bixby,	*of North Bridgewater.*
	Williams,	*of Worcester.*

ON ELECTIONS.

Messrs.	Child,	*of Boston,*
	Chase,	*of Yarmouth,*
	Chapin,	*of Granby,*
	Cushing,	*of Hingham,*
	Pool,	*of Rockport,*
	Sprague,	*of Taunton,*
	White,	*of Winchendon.*

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Messrs. Howland, ... *of Lynn,*
Shurtleff, ... *of Boston,*
Bullard, ... *of Dedham,*
Hammond, ... *of Plympton,*
Wing, ... *of Uxbridge,*
Proctor, ... *of Lynn,*
Morey, ... *of Williamstown.*

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Rand, ... *of Charlestown,*
Tilton, ... *of Boston,*
King, ... *of Rehoboth,*
Waters, ... *of Salem,*
Warren, ... *of Waltham,*
Raymond, ... *of Weymouth,*
Stebbins, ... *of Worcester.*

ON COUNTY ESTIMATES.

Messrs. Cornell, ... *of New Bedford,*
Bradley, ... *of Tisbury,*
Ranney, ... *of Ashfield,*
MacFarland, ... *of West Boylston,*
Meserve, ... *of Roxbury.*

ON THE PAY-ROLL.

Messrs. McDuffie, ... *of Cambridge,*
Crane, ... *of Stoughton,*
Hulburt, ... *of Great Barrington,*
Cunningham, ... *of Charlestown,*
McKenzie, ... *of Essex.*

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Adams, ... *of Newburyport,*
Capen, ... *of Sharon,*
Hathaway, ... *of Charlton,*
Mann, ... *of Natick,*
Howard, ... *of Randolph.*

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Smith, ... *of Lowell,*
Ford, ... *of Wrentham,*
Whitehouse, ... *of Boston,*
Beaman, ... *of Princeton,*
Packard, ... *of Abington.*

ON PRINTING.

Messrs. Clark, ... *of Belmont,*
Kellogg, ... *of Lynn,*
Bonney, ... *of Hanover,*
Cook, ... *of Gloucester,*
Tobin, ... *of Boston.*

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON ACCOUNTS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Mudge, of Worcester, and
Oliver, of Middlesex.
Of the House—Messrs. Hill, of Boston,
Warren, of Stow,
Van Dusen, of Stockbridge,
Gargan, of Boston, and
Bridges, of Newton.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Needham, of Middlesex, and
Brooks, of Franklin.
Of the House—Messrs. Howe, of Bolton,
Field, of Northfield,
Sessions, of Wilbraham,
Porter, of Hatfield, and
Gates, of Lowell.

ON BANKS AND BANKING.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Alexander, of Hampden, and
Claflin, of Middlesex.
Of the House—Messrs. Livermore, of Cambridge,
Tilton, of Boston,
Crowell, of Dennis,
Farnum, of Blackstone, and
Kittredge, of Hinsdale.

ON CLAIMS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Allen, of Suffolk, and
Giles, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Swain, of Easton,
Lane, of Leominster,
Hart, of Fall River,
Appleton, of Southborough, and
Smith, of Boston.

ON EDUCATION.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Clark, of Middlesex, and
Brown, of Worcester.
Of the House—Messrs. Goddard, of Worcester,
Gaylord, of Boston,
Abbott, of Middleborough,
Ordway, of Boston, and
Allen, of Newton.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Pitman, of Bristol, and
Fay, of Worcester.
Of the House—Messrs. Walker, of Springfield,
Ward, of Amherst,
Adams, of Quincy,
Brown, of New Bedford, and
Collins, of Boston.

ON THE FISHERIES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Sutton, of Essex, and
Weston, of Plymouth.
Of the House—Messrs. Sanford, of Wareham,
Adams, of Newburyport,
Wardwell, of Swampscott,
McFarlin, of Lowell, and
Simmons, of Barnstable.

ON HARBORS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Chace, of Bristol,
Snow, of the Cape, and
Bowerman, of Berkshire.
Of the House—Messrs. Parsons, of Brookline,
Francis, of Lowell,
Dana, of Cambridge,
Goddard, of Worcester,
Seaver, of Roxbury,
Cox, of Malden, and
Carruth, of Chelsea.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Ingalls, of Suffolk,
Clark, of Middlesex, and
Crane of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Brown, of Marblehead,
Stearns, of Milford, and
Thompson, of Worcester.

ON MANUFACTURES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Pond, of Worcester, and
Stevens, of Essex.
Of the House—Messrs. Plunkett, of Pittsfield,
Blackinton, of Attleborough,
Walker, of Worcester,
Wiley, of North Andover, and
Leonard, of Somerset.

ON MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Tweed, of Taunton, and
McPhail, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Nash, of Boston,
Jackman, of Newburyport,
Gould, of Melrose,
White, of Charlestown, and
Kingman, of Cummington.

ON INSURANCE.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Crane of Suffolk, and
Chace, of Bristol.
Of the House—Messrs. Williams, of Taunton,
Foster, of Billerica,
Knowlton, of Upton,
Long, of Charlestown, and
Reynard, of New Bedford.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Schouler, of Essex, and
Oliver, of Middlesex.

Of the House—Messrs. Thompson, of Boston,
Peirson, of Salem,
Wilder, of Boston,
Champney, of Cheshire, and
Mansfield, of South Reading.

ON PARISHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Avery, of Norfolk, and
Needham, of Middlesex.
Of the House—Messrs. Wallace, of Pepperell,
Corbin, of Oxford,
Smith, of Fall River,
Hart, of Fall River, and
Towne, of Topsfield.

ON PRISONS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Todd, of Essex, and
Smith, of Middlesex.
Of the House—Messrs. Brownell, of Westport,
Hughes, of Somerville,
Cook, of Richmond,
Whitney, of Boston, and
Huntington, of Amesbury.

ON PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Pitman, of Bristol, and
Fay, of Worcester.
Of the House—Messrs. Arnold, of Northampton,
Hooker, of Cambridge,
Towle, of Haverhill,
Gould, of Brewster,
Cawley, of Boston.

ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Weston, of Plymouth, and
Cheever, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Mudge, of Danvers,
King, of Boston,
Seaver, of Roxbury,
Watson, of Leicester, and
Runey, of Somerville.

ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Alexander, of Hampden, and
Chaffee, of Middlesex.
Of the House—Messrs. Mixter, of Hardwick,
Potter, of Arlington,
Drew, of Plymouth,
Wright, of Lawrence, and
Ruggles, of Fitchburg.

ON HORSE RAILWAYS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Wilcox, of Berkshire, and
Penniman, of Norfolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Towne, of Fitchburg,
Potter, of Greenfield,
Wood, of New Bedford,
Ruggles, of Dorchester, and
Blanchard, of Boston.

ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Gould, of Barnstable, and
Todd, of Essex.
Of the House—Messrs. Leavitt, of Charlemont,
Blasdel, of Lexington,
Shaw, of Springfield,
Bullard, of Dedham, and
Fay, of Boston.

ON THE STATE HOUSE.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Snow, of the Cape, and
Giles, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Haynes, of Springfield,
Barker, Dartmouth,
Woodwell, of Newburyport,
Blood, of Lawrence, and
Stanwood, of Roxbury.

ON TOWNS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Fuller, of Hampden, and
Crocker, Plymouth.

Of the House—Messrs. Williams, of Boston,
Daniell, of Needham,
Perkins, of Bridgewater,
Crittenden, of Otis, and
Lombard, of Warren.

ON THE HOOSAC TUNNEL AND THE TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Bowerman, of Berkshire,
Wheeler, of Worcester, and
Sawyer, of Hampshire.

Of the House—Messrs. Francis, of Lowell,
Thompson, of Boston,
Potter, of Arlington,
Fox, of Boston,
Towne, of Fitchburg,
Dennett, of Taunton, and
Judd, of Fairhaven.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES,

ON THE SEVERAL PORTIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

On the Laws of Settlement.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Gaston, of Norfolk,
Sutton, of Essex, and
Pitman, of Bristol.

Of the House—Messrs. Train, of Boston,
Waitt, of Nantucket,
Lee, of Manchester,
DeWolf, of Chester,
Souther, of Boston,
Hewins, of West Roxbury, and
Whiting, of Pembroke.

On the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the State Constabulary.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Allen, of Suffolk,
Cheever, of Suffolk,
Pond, of Worcester,
Dame, of Essex, and
Fuller, of Hampden.

Of the House—Messrs. Train, of Boston,
Dana, of Cambridge,
Adams, of Quincy,
Walker, of Springfield,
Bates, of Westfield,
Abbott, of Middleborough,
Plunkett, of Pittsfield,
Wallace, of Pepperell,
Wilder, of Boston,
Mixter, of Hardwick,
Francis, of Lowell, and
Nash, of Boston.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES,

ORDERED BY THE TWO HOUSES.

ON THE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Wilcox, of Berkshire,
Mudge, of Worcester, and
Crane of Suffolk.

Of the House—Messrs. Thompson, of Boston,
Stanwood, of Roxbury,
Hart, of Woburn,
Rich, of Royalston,
Young, of Boston,
Robinson, of Dorchester, and
Woodworth, of Worcester.

ON THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Clark, of Middlesex,
Avery, of Norfolk, and
Smith, of Middlesex.

Of the House—Messrs. Gaylord, of Boston,
Smith, of Lowell,
Worcester, of Salem,
Buzzell, of Boston,
Burbeck, of Salem,
Wadsworth, of Duxbury, and
Osborn, of Fall River.

ON THE PETITION OF MOSES A. DOW AND OTHERS, FOR THE UNION OF THE CITIES OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Pitman, of Bristol,
Todd, of Essex, and
Crocker, of Plymouth.

Of the House—Messrs. Wright, of Lawrence,
Rich, of Boston,
White, of Winchendon,
Davis, of Cambridge,
Severson, of Springfield,
Rogers, of Orleans, and
Arnold, of Braintree.

REPORTERS.

IN THE SENATE.

R. I. ATTWILL, ...	*Herald.*
CHARLES C. SPALDING, ...	*Post.*
EDWARD R. BYRAM, ...	*Journal.*
JAMES W. PERKINS, ...	*Traveller.*

IN THE HOUSE.

WILLIAM B. SMART, ...	*Post.*
THOMAS BRADLEY, ...	*Herald.* / *Transcript.*
E. M. BACON, ...	*Advertiser.*
E. D. WHITE, ...	*Journal.*
E. W. DAVIES, ...	*Traveller.*

ASSIGNMENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary, No. 7, ... *East Wing.*
On Matters of Probate and Chancery, No. 4, . . *West Wing.*
On the Treasury, *Clerk's Room.*
On Printing, No. 1, ... *East Wing.*
On Bills in the Third Reading, No. 7, . . . *East Wing.*
On Engrossed Bills, No. 7, ... *East Wing.*
On Leave of Absence, No. 8, ... *East Wing.*

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

On the Judiciary, No. 5, ... *West Wing.*
On Matters of Probate and Chancery, No. 4, . . *West Wing.*
On Finance, *rear Treasurer's Office.*
On Elections, No. 11, ... *West Wing.*
On Bills in the Third Reading, *Clerk's Room.*
On Engrossed Bills, *Clerk's Room.*
On County Estimates, No. 14, ... *West Wing.*
On the Pay-Roll, No. 9, ... *West Wing.*
On Leave of Absence, No. 9, ... *West Wing.*
On Public Buildings, No. 10, ... *East Wing.*
On Printing, No. 1, ... *East Wing.*

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Accounts, No. 14, ... *West Wing.*
On Agriculture, *Blue Room.*
On Banks and Banking, No. 10, ... *West Wing.*
On Claims, No. 15, ... *West Wing.*
On Education, *West end of the Library, up stairs.*
On Federal Relations, *Green Room.*

On the Fisheries, No. 13, ... *East Wing.*
On Harbors, No. 11, ... *East Wing.*
On the Library, *in the Library.*
On Manufactures, No. 13, ... *West Wing.*
On Mercantile Affairs, No. 6, ... *East Wing.*
On Insurance, No. 6, ... *East Wing.*
On Military Affairs, No. 15, ... *East Wing.*
On Parishes and Religious Societies, No. 1, . . *East Wing.*
On Prisons, No. 14, ... *East Wing.*
On Public Charitable Institutions, No. 12, . . *West Wing.*
On Public Lands, No. 1, ... *East Wing.*
On Railways and Canals, No. 3, ... *West Wing.*
On Horse Railroads, No. 11, ... *West Wing.*
On Roads and Bridges, *Blue Room.*
On the State House, *Sergeant-at-Arms' Office.*
On Towns, No. 12, ... *East Wing.*
On the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, *Green Room.*

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

STATE LIBRARY.

The first section of the fifth chapter of the General Statutes provides that there shall be a State Library kept in the State House, for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and such other officers of the government and other persons as may from time to time be permitted to use the same.

The Library is in the Second Story of the Enlargement.

REGULATIONS.

The Library is open during the Session of the Legislature, each day, without intermission, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Saturday P. M., when it is closed at 1 o'clock, for sweeping, dusting, &c.

All persons may use the Library for consultation or reference.

Members of the Legislature may enter any alcove and consult or peruse any book at their pleasure.

Members may take any of the miscellaneous books to their lodgings and retain them for a reasonable time.

The Statutes, Law Reports, State Papers, Journals, Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, &c., &c., may be taken to any part of the State House, but are not to be removed from it except in special cases.

Any member wishing to have access to any or all parts of the Library, can be furnished with a key which will open every alcove, on application to one of the Assistants, the key to be returned before leaving the Library-room.

Members taking books from the shelves are requested to be particularly careful to return them to their proper places, or to leave them on the tables, to be replaced by the attendants.

No book is to be taken by a member from the Library-room without its being charged to him.

Books used at a hearing before a committee are to be charged to some member of the committee, or of the Legislature, and not to counsel or parties in the case pending.

Any member having special occasion to use the Library in the evening, or at any hour after it is closed, can have access to it through one of the watchmen in charge of the building.

OFFICERS.

George O. Shattuck, J. M. Manning, and Edwin P. Whipple, of Boston, *Trustees.* Joseph White, *Librarian ex officio.* Samuel C. Jackson, *Acting Librarian.* Miss C. R. Jackson, Miss E. M. Sawyer, *Assistants.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, is also open at all hours of the day for the use of the members of the legislature. It is in the basement of the State House, in the rear.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

By the Act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is situated in Beacon Street, near the State House, and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS,

For the Delivery of Messages, Letters, Small Packages, Circulars, &c., in this City and its immediate vicinity.

Stations.

1. Front of Merchants' Exchange, State Street.
2. Corner of Water and Washington Streets.
3. Merchants' Row, corner of State Street.
4. Boston, Hartford and Erie Depot.
5. Corner of Arlington and Beacon Streets.
6. Scollay's Building, Court Street.
7. South-west corner of Summer and Washington Streets.
8. Liberty Square.
9. Worcester Depot.
10. South-west corner of Court and Washington Streets.
11. South-east corner of Winter and Tremont Streets.
12. Front of Merchants' Bank, State Street.
13. Front of Parker House, School Street.
14. Corner of Washington and Franklin Streets.
15. Front of Boylston Market, on Washington Street.
16. North-west corner of Green and Chardon Streets.
17. Corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets.
18. Easterly corner of Mercantile Block, Commercial Street.
19. Boston and Maine Depot.
20. State House.
21. Front of Horticultural Building, Tremont Street.
22. Corner of Elm and Hanover Streets.
23. Head of City Wharf.
24. Athenæum Building, Tremont Street.
25. Corner of Lindall and Congress Streets.

Tariff.

To any point in Boston, north of Dover Street . . . 15 cents.
To any point in Boston, north of Dover Street, with return letter or parcel, ... 25 cents.

To any point in Boston, south of Dover Street, . . 20 cents.
To any point in Boston, south of Dover Street, with return letter or parcel, ... 30 cents.
To East or South Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, or any point out of Boston proper, . 25 cts. per. hr.
For calling carriages, expresses, &c., ... 10 cents.
Circulars delivered according to agreement.

Extra messengers for half a day or a day, may be had at the Superintendent's office.

Complaints, from any cause whatever, made to the Superintendent, at his office, will secure prompt attention.

D. O. BALCOM, *Superintendent.*

THE STATE HOUSE.

The present State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of $4,000 and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis, and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robinson, and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The building is 173 feet front; the height, including dome, is 110 feet, and the foundation is about that height above the waters of the Bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter, and 35 feet high.

Extensive improvements, including a "new part," extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Under a Resolve of 1866, a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of either. The first was a plan of remodelling, at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,872; and the third, a plan for a new building, at an expense of $2,042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the Committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations, at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that

year, the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same Resolve to expend $150,000, and by a subsequent Resolve $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 29th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving commissioner.

The work was commenced on the 2d day of July, and was so nearly completed, so far as the conveniences for the legislative department are concerned, that both branches of the General Court met on the first day of January and continued their sessions substantially without interruption. The improvements consist of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "new part," before referred to as having been added some ten years ago, whereby waste spaces are economized, the access to the several parts of the building simplified and made much more convenient, additional height and commodiousness given to a large part of the rooms, and a net gain of more than thirty rooms secured without extending the exterior walls of the building. Including the extension of the old, as well as the construction of the additional rooms, the contents of these apartments have been increased from about one hundred and three thousand to about two hundred and sixty-five thousand cubic feet—a net gain of one hundred and sixty-two thousand cubic feet.

The exterior improvements consist principally in the removal of a large number of supernumerary chimneys and other excrescences, which had marred and concealed the original well-approved architectural proportions of the State House. Two new galleries were added to the Representatives' Hall, and its finish, as also that of the Senate Chamber, was much improved, while their general outline was retained. The Council Chamber, with the exception of the ceiling, which was frescoed, remains with its ancient finish unchanged. The Governor's room was enlarged laterally, and additional height was also added by absorbing into it the old "green room," which was directly above. A new "green room," a spacious hall, elegantly finished and well lighted and ventilated, fifty-six by thirty-seven feet, has been constructed. The ceiling of the Doric Hall was raised two feet and finished in panels, and its floor, and also those of the corridors on either side of it, were laid with marble tile. Improvements were made in

the basement story which entirely changed its character and utilized its waste places. Besides the space occupied by the heating and ventilating apparatus and two large fire-proof rooms, there are now in this story, in the old part, twelve good rooms. Openings were made in both wings between the main building and the addition, by which spacious corridors were secured leading directly from the Mt. Vernon Street entrances, which by branch corridors are connected with each other and give easy access to every part of the basement. The floors of the corridors in this story are also laid with marble tile. The whole is heated by steam, generated in three boilers located in an underground room outside of the walls between the west wing and Hancock Avenue. Warm, fresh hydrated air for ventilation is supplied to every room by a fan propelled by a steam-engine, and the same engine runs an exhaust fan for removing the foul air from the halls and some of the principal rooms. A steam-pump forces water to the upper part of the building through large pipes, to which is there attached in the several stories more than a thousand feet of rubber hose, by which every room may be reached in case of fire. In addition to this precaution against fire, there is a steam-pipe leading to the dome, by means of which a fire there may be almost instantly extinguished.

These improvements were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and under their direct and constant supervision.

The Battle Flags.

The colors of the several regiments and batteries of Massachusetts which had served the country during the war of the rebellion, were returned to the State House on the 22d of December, 1865. A full account of the interesting ceremonies of the occasion may be found in the Adjutant-General's Report for the year 1865. The colors were grouped around the pillars in the Doric Hall, where they remained until by authority of Resolve No. 38 of 1866, they were placed in the niches on the north side of the hall and in the sides of the recess occupied by the Washington Statue, according to a plan of A. R. Esty, Esq., architect, in whose charge the matter was placed by the Governor and Council. The flags are 269 in number; 194 being of infantry regiments, and 75

of cavalry and artillery. The cavalry flags are placed in the north-west angle niche of the hall; the infantry flags in the Washington Statue recess, and the artillery and battery flags in the north-eastern niche. In the statue recess, the national colors are located in regular numerical order upon the lowest shelf on either side of the statue, commencing No. 1 next to cavalry flags, with the State and other colors in the back ground. The flags are enclosed within mammoth panes of glass, and the openings are properly guarded by fencing.

[As this Manual goes to press, several new niches are in preparation for the reception of additional flags and the busts belonging to the Commonwealth.]

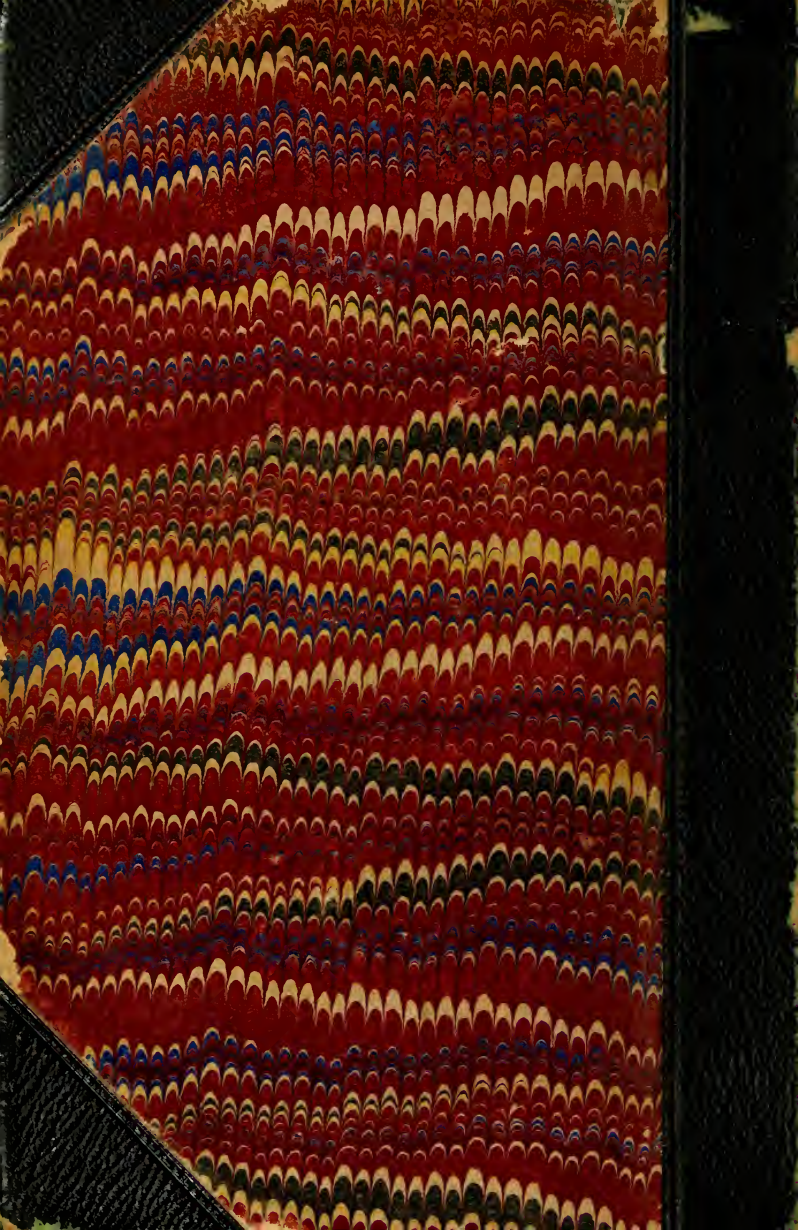
The Statue of Washington

By CHANTRY, was placed in the State House in 1828, by the Washington Monument Association, at a cost of $15,000.

In the pavement of the area, near the statue, are *fac similes* of certain Memorial Stones of the ancestors of Washington, from the parish church at Brington, near Althorp, Northamptonshire, England. They were presented by the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, and by him to the Commonwealth, February 22, 1861.

The Statue of Webster

By POWERS, was erected upon the grounds in front of the State House, in 1859, by the Webster Memorial Committee, at a cost of $10,000.

The Statue of Mann

By Miss STEBBINS, was erected in 1865.